



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

Article Says 'Let Reason Prevail' in Gulf

HK1101100691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Jan 91 p 6

[Article by Feng Lin (3536 2651): "Let Reason Prevail"]

[Text] The Geneva talks between the American and Iraqi foreign ministers ended in failure. People throughout the world are paying great attention to the developments of the Gulf situation and whether there will be war or peace.

The Gulf situation has reached a critical point. More than 1 million naval, land, and air force troops have been amassed in the region, and countless killer weapons are piling up there. In addition, this is the largest oil-producing region in the world. Once war breaks out, it could cause heavy casualties and material devastation and touch off worldwide political and economic turbulence. Some people believe that the war may be brought to a quick end, but actually, if war really breaks out, it will be independent of man's will and the consequences will be unimaginable.

War is undesirable and peace is valuable. Whoever started the trouble should take the initiative to end it. Iraq must relinquish its armed invasion and annexation of Kuwait. To willfully occupy another country by force is an act running counter to the norms of international law. An aggressor naturally will arouse his victims to fierce resistance and evoke the condemnation of various countries and land in an isolated position. Such cases are common. Iraq must immediately and unconditionally withdraw its armed forces from Kuwait, give Kuwait back its independence and sovereignty and allow its legitimate government to function in the country, and return to the norms of international law. On the other hand, the United States, which boasts tens of thousands of armed troops in the Gulf region, should also think twice before taking any action.

The two sides involved in the Gulf crisis must listen attentively to the voice of peace from the international community. At present, the UN secretary general and many countries are stepping up their mediation efforts for a peaceful solution of the crisis. As long as there is still a gleam of hope for peace, the conflicting parties and the international community should not give up their last-ditch efforts for peace. This is especially important under the current explosive situation.

Recently, some farsighted statesmen pointed out that at present, reason is the only effective weapon in resolving the Gulf crisis. This is quite sensible.

The best plan for a solution of the Gulf crisis is to let reason prevail.

Army Paper Views Gulf Impact on World Military

OW1101120091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1139 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—The "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY" published today a news analysis by Sa Benwang on how the Gulf crisis will affect the world military situation today. Excerpts from the article follow:

The Gulf crisis shows that "an overall peace" can in no way contain "trifle wars". At a time when both a global nuclear war and a conventional European war are becoming more remote, regional armed conflicts tend to escalate themselves.

On the one hand, the confrontation between the two superpowers has essentially come to an end, the Yalta setup has disintegrated, and the NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization have ceased to bear animosity for each other. In these circumstances, the possibility of a world war has further diminished.

On the other hand, however, there exist numerous factors of instability and uncertainty, such as the growing contradictions between the South and the North, conflicts between Third World countries and between East European countries and domestic difficulties of the Soviet Union.

The world is moving toward multi-polarization, but a multi-polar setup does not mean a stable world. Instead, it spells the emergence of a more intensified rivalry between influential regional powers.

All these developments may lead to an escalation of local conflicts in the midst of a general relaxation of international tension. This escalation may find expression in a better quality of the arms used and a greater number of countries involved.

The Gulf crisis also indicates that power politics and gun-boat policy are still realities not to be ignored in the 1990s and even in the next century. An intensified competition in comprehensive national strength does not mean that the role of military might is on the decrease.

Iraq's occupation of Kuwait shows that no matter what kind of new world order will emerge in the predictable future, it is impossible for power politics to vanish into thin air. Without a strong national defense, there will be neither security nor development to speak of.

The Gulf crisis cannot change the general trend of disarmament by the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries, but it may well stimulate arms race in some regions and lead to a new boom of the munition market, for the crisis has, on the one hand, aroused the attention of all nations, especially those small and medium-sized countries, to their own security and, on the other, led regional powers to vie for regional say and influence in an intensified manner.

In the Middle East, not only is Iraq preparing for war, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Israel and some other countries are also beefing up their armed forces. The Singaporean defense minister has put it rightly: Countries big or small, rich or poor, must develop their national defense or will be vulnerable to foreign aggression.

The Gulf crisis may also bring small and medium-sized countries in various regions to seek for regional unity, establish structures of regional security and create crisis-containing mechanisms through bilateral or multilateral cooperation.

It is predicted that some Middle East countries may set up a collective security system on the basis of the Arab multi-national forces. Regional security cooperation may also be stepped up among Latin American and Southeast Asian countries.

The Gulf crisis will exert a great impact on the global nuclear strategy. A possible future trend is that the nuclear powers will maintain a "low level of deterrence" among themselves and attach a greater importance to dealing with the latent nuclear deterrence and missile threats from certain Third-World countries.

The Gulf crisis will produce a more far-reaching influence on the global conventional arms strategy. A possible trend in this field is that great powers like the United States and the Soviet Union will try mainly to deter each other while laying emphasis on actual combat in dealing with local conflicts in the Third World. The U.S. theory of "low-intensity conflicts" is facing a new challenge.

The "pure defensive" strategy conceived by the Soviet Union is an indication of the trend towards mutual deterrence among great powers. The United States will no longer base its military planning on a possible conventional war in Europe.

The new Soviet policy to draw back from overseas will enable the United States to continue to apply its "conventional arms strategy of actual combat" in dealing with regional conflicts and to give itself a freer hand to use force or the threat of force in the Third World.

The U.S. action dubbed "Desert Shield" is the biggest U.S. troops concentration since the end of World War II. The United States has thrown hundreds of thousands of troops into the Gulf region and even mobilized reservists and National Guards for the war. However, even this may not ensure a quick victory for the United States.

The Gulf crisis has served to set higher demands for the building of armed forces in the future. The strategists will have in mind crack troops armed with high technology and capable of conventional warfare, quick response and emergency fighting.

The Gulf crisis is still developing. Both the element of peace and the element of war are in full play. The hitherto impact of the Gulf crisis on the world military situation remains, therefore, a variable.

Perez de Cuellar, EC Meeting Said 'Likely'

*OW1001201891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1758 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Geneva, January 10 (XINHUA)—United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is likely to meet 12 foreign ministers of the European Community in Geneva Friday, a U.N. spokesman in Geneva said this afternoon.

The meeting will take place before he goes to Baghdad in his final peace mission before the U.N.-imposed January 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

The spokesman, Piere Mehu, told XINHUA that while he had no formal confirmation from the New York headquarters, the Geneva meeting, proposed by the EC, would most "likely" take place.

Perez de Cuellar, on his way to Baghdad, will make a stopover in the Swiss city for several hours Friday. He is scheduled to arrive in Baghdad Saturday morning to hold talks with President Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

The U.N. chief's peace mission was announced shortly after the talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Wednesday produced no progress. He has indicated that, as secretary general of the United Nations, it was his "moral duty" to do everything to avert war in the Gulf.

Baker Welcomes Perez de Cuellar Mission

*OW1101033491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1921 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Geneva, January 10 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker today welcomed a last-minute peace effort by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, launched on Friday in Baghdad following the failure of U.S.-Iraqi talks here on Wednesday.

"We certainly continue to strongly prefer a peaceful and political solution. I believe the path to peace is open," Baker told reporters as he boarded his plane here heading for Saudi Arabia.

"I am very glad that the secretary general is going to Baghdad to make an effort on behalf of the international coalition to find a peaceful political solution to this crisis," he added.

Baker said he was disappointed that 'Aziz had shown no flexibility at Wednesday's lengthy meeting in a Geneva hotel despite 12 U.N. Security Council resolutions demanding that Iraq pull out of Kuwait and permit the restoration of the emirate's legitimate government.

His planned Middle East tour was changed late on Wednesday because of the unexpected length of his meeting with 'Aziz.

Says Still Chance for Peace

OW1101020291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1842 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Cairo, January 10 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived in the Saudi capital Riyadh today from Geneva and immediately entered talks with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, according to Riyadh Radio monitored here.

Upon his arrival, Baker told reporters that there was still a chance for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud expressed disappointment at the failure to reach a settlement at the U.S.-Iraq ministerial talks in Geneva.

"I'm sorry about the outcome," he said to reporters.

After a brief meeting with Prince Sa'ud, Baker headed off to brief Saudi King Fahd on his Wednesday talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

Baker is also to meet Kuwait amir in the western Saudi city of Taif before heading for Abu Dhabi, Cairo and Ankara, reports said.

UN Chief Reportedly To Propose Withdrawal

OW1101035591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0309 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, January 10 (XINHUA)—U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would offer at the coming talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to send U.N. peacekeepers to oversee a phased withdrawal of Iraqi and U.S.-led multinational forces, diplomatic sources said.

The secretary general, who has left the U.N. Headquarters for Iraq on a last-ditch peacekeeping mission, declined to give any specific idea on his peace efforts. He was expected to arrive in Baghdad early Saturday morning.

His flight plan was changed to have him arrive Friday morning in Paris, rather than Geneva, due to unspecified "security reasons," the spokeswoman for the U.N. chief Nadia Younes said.

Perez de Cuellar is scheduled to meet French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in Paris before continuing his trip to Geneva where he will compare notes with other EC foreign ministers, the French U.N. officials announced.

Diplomats and U.N. officials said the United Nations has worked out possible plans to send U.N. peacekeepers to monitor the withdrawal of the Iraqis from Kuwait and the multinational forces from Saudi Arabia.

The peacekeeping proposal came out from talks between the Nordic countries, led by Norway, and Perez de Cuellar on Monday.

Under the plan, a U.N. force would be sent to oversee the Iraqi withdrawal and establish a buffer zone between the Iraqi and U.S.-led multinational forces.

After the Iraqi withdrawal, the multinational forces could complete their pullout and the Kuwaiti Government would be restored, in accordance with the Security Council's demands contained in resolutions passed since the August 2 invasion.

It is reported that Baghdad wanted a 99-year lease on two uninhabited Kuwaiti islands off the Shatt 'al-Arab waterway to Iraq, which would give Iraq access to the waterway.

The secretary general, who took office in May, 1982, has played a major role in mediating such hot-spot conflicts as the Malvinas (the Falklands), Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq wars, as well as the Cambodia issue and Namibia independence.

Perez de Cuellar also contributed to the forging of a Central-American peace agreement on August 7, 1987.

Commentary Reviews CSCE Summit Meeting

HK1001021591 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 24, 16 Dec 90 pp 5-6

[Article by Liu Zhonghe (0491 0022 0735): "No Longer Regarding Each Other as Adversaries—Commenting on Paris Summit Meeting of Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe"—first paragraph is SHIJIE ZHISHI introduction]

[Text] Some important agreements were reached at the meeting that will have a profound and far-reaching influence on the security structure of Europe. The "Paris Charter" declares that the NATO and Warsaw Pact are "no longer adversaries" and that "the period of antagonism and division in Europe has ended," but on the issue concerning the role of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], various parties differ. Bush said: "The ship of Europe is sailing into unknown waters."

The CSCE, the focus of world attention today, held a summit meeting in (Clayville) [ke lai bei er 0344 5490 6296 1422] International Conference Center in Paris from 19 to 21 November 1990. Those attending the summit included heads of state or government from 32 European countries, the United States, and Canada. Albania sent observers to the summit for the first time as nonvoting delegates. Also present at the summit was the UN General Secretary and EEC chairman. In the beginning, the foreign ministers of three Baltic republics of the Soviet Union (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) attended the meeting in the capacity of "distinguished guests." Under strong opposition from the Soviet Union, however, they had to leave halfway through the conference. This was the second summit meeting after the first one held in Helsinki in 1975. The date originally scheduled for this meeting was 1992. Because the European situation has been changing drastically, and the issue of security and cooperation throughout Europe has become

increasingly prominent, this meeting was held ahead of schedule as proposed by the Soviet President.

Principal Achievements

The three-day CSCE summit meeting in Paris reached the following principal achievements: 22 member states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact signed a "Treaty on Regular Armed Forces in Europe" and a "Joint Declaration"; 34 participating countries of the CSCE signed a "New Paris Charter of Europe."

The "Treaty on Regular Armed Forces in Europe," a product of heated bargaining between the two major military blocs in Europe that lasted 20 months is another agreement on substantial disarmament in Europe after the U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range missiles in 1985, and also the first treaty on disarmament of regular forces signed by the two major military blocs since World War II.

It was announced in the "Joint Declaration" of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, that at the beginning of a new epoch for Europe, the two sides "will no longer regard each other as adversaries, and will establish a new partnership and come to terms with each other." The member states of both organizations also expressed their willingness to cooperate with other member states of the CSCE to help the CSCE make constant progress.

The "New Paris Charter of Europe" signed by the 34 CSCE countries stresses: "The time for antagonism and division in Europe has ended," and that the relations between the countries will "be established on the basis of mutual cooperation and respect." The "Charter" states that it welcomes the treaty in recognition of the reunification of the two Germanys which was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and France on 12 September this year. It made arrangements for cooperation in such fields as humanity, security, economy, culture, and environmental protection among all CSCE countries. The "Charter" also decided to institutionalize and structuralize the CSCE, which chiefly means: Foreign minister meetings will be held regularly, at least once a year, so as to turn it into a "center for political consultation of the CSCE"; a small-scale secretariat will be set up in Prague, responsible for the routine affairs of the CSCE; a "center for prevention of conflicts" will be established in Vienna for the exchange of military information among all the countries and checking armament in all these countries to minimize and prevent conflicts; an organization for overseeing "free elections" will be set up in Warsaw.

Profound and Far-Reaching Influence

Many observers think that this meeting is an important event in the development of the CSCE and what this meeting has brought out will have a series of effects on the evolution of the situation in Europe.

After the conclusion and implementation of the "Treaty on Regular Armed Forces in Europe," the level of armed

confrontation between the two major military blocs in Europe will drop significantly. The treaty actually deprives the Soviet Union of its superiority in regular forces over NATO in central Europe and it has therefore also lost its chance to launch sudden surface attacks at NATO countries. The conclusion of their "Joint Declaration" has in fact changed the interrelationship between the two military blocs. The possibility of a serious military confrontation or large-scale war has been greatly reduced, and that of exchanging and cooperating with each other for Europe's stability has increased.

The decision to institutionalize and structuralize the CSCE in the "New Paris Charter of Europe" strengthens the CSCE's role in disarmament and political and economic cooperation of Europe. According to the arrangement made by this summit meeting, a meeting for giving technological assistance to East European countries will be held in Oslo this year; a human rights conference will be held in Moscow next year; also to be held next year is a conference for protecting minority nationalities in Geneva. Talks for conventional arms reduction among the 34 CSCE countries will start in 1992 and a CSCE summit will also be held in Helsinki. The "Charter" also decided that all CSCE countries will continue to consult each other on the establishment of a CSCE parliament and will impart more functions to the "center for prevention of conflicts," including that of mediating among any member states involved in disputes.

Serious Problems

This meeting reflected the fact that the cold war had basically ended and the situation in Europe would further relax. All the participating countries were generally gratified by this, but they were also worried about the many turbulent and destabilizing factors in Europe's situation. Although NATO and the Warsaw Pact will slash their respective armaments by a wide margin, armaments in Europe will remain over-concentrated. This summit meeting decided to hold second-phase talks on Europe's regular armed forces in the near future and will focus on cutting down troops in all the countries. This will involve these countries' immediate security interests and will be difficult to push through. With some reduction of its military forces, the Soviet Union remains a military power, and the future development of its domestic situation is hard to foresee. East European countries continue to face serious economic difficulties and social turbulence. The ethnic, territorial, and border conflicts among European countries that has been long covered also shows a tendency to escalate. Those countries that are on the low rung of economic development are worried that after the disappearance of the "iron curtain" between Eastern Europe and Western Europe, a new fence will come into being between poor countries and rich ones. Some north European countries made an appeal that greater efforts be made in the field of disarmament. Out of the consideration for their own security interests, they maintained that the U.S. and Soviet naval forces should start disarmament talks as early as possible to ensure the peace and stability of

northern Europe. Polish Prime Minister Mazowiecki stressed the need to "remove the gap between the rich and poor countries in Europe." Belgian Prime Minister Martens held that the participating countries should pay due attention to the deteriorating problem of emigration in East Europe. The Mediterranean countries appealed to the CSCE to keep a close watch on the security problem in this region. Besides, the turbulence and frequent conflicts in Europe's neighboring areas will also have a certain negative influence on the relaxation and stability of Europe. President Bush said: "The ship of Europe is sailing into unknown waters."

From this meeting, one can see that the status and role of the CSCE will probably be further strengthened. According to observers' analysis, the reasons are manifold. Fundamentally speaking, this resulted from the growth and decline of the relative strength of various parties in Europe, and the precipitate development of Europe's situation. After the dramatic changes happened in East Europe and Germany was reunified, with the disintegration of the "Yalta structure" formed after World War II, the shattering of Europe's original military balance and security structure, and the lingering of some old destabilizing factors, many new destabilizing factors have emerged. Under such circumstances, it is necessary for relevant parties to explore new ways for the security and stability of Europe. Among all the existing organizations in Europe, only the CSCE is a pan-European one which embraces almost all European countries, and each of its member states, big or small, has a say. Most CSCE countries, especially medium- and small-sized, neutral, and nonaligned countries, regard the CSCE as the rostrum for expressing their stand and safeguarding the interests of their countries.

The United States, Soviet Union, and some other relevant parties in Europe also, in their own interest, hope that the CSCE will play a certain role in establishing a new order in Europe. To free itself from its domestic difficulties that are deteriorating by the day, the Soviet Union is in urgent need of the help from CSCE's evolution for further relaxing its relations with the West to win their financial aid and support. The United States, to maintain its presence in Europe and its influence on the establishment of a new order in Europe, has also accordingly adjusted its policy to tally with, to a certain extent, the prevalent appeal from most European countries to strengthen the CSCE's role.

Obvious Differences

Up until now, the CSCE countries still have insignificant differences on the establishment of a new European order, including issues concerning the setup of a new European security structure and the role that the CSCE should play. The United States made it clear that NATO is still needed to safeguard peace in Europe and that the CSCE is not in a position to replace it, and that even when the Warsaw Pact is disbanded, NATO should continue to exist. The Soviet Union hoped that the CSCE will replace the Warsaw Pact and NATO to

maintain Soviet security interests and influence in Europe. Some West European countries represented by France advocated establishing a new European order with the EEC as main body. East European countries, and some neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe, hoped that they could participate more in European affairs through the CSCE. Therefore, they wished to build up Europe's collective security with the CSCE as framework. Germany also prefers safeguarding Europe's collective security by the CSCE. This goes to show that the different positions held by the United States, the Soviet Union, and some other relevant parties in Europe on CSCE's role, are in essence a reflection of their respective security interests in Europe and voices on European affairs. So complicated are the contradictions and strife among these parties that they will inevitably inhibit the functioning of the CSCE.

UN Agricultural Group Visits Jilin Province

SK1101050091 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] A six-member project planning group of the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations] Investment Center led by Mr. (Ximonei), an agronomist, arrived in Changchun by plane on the morning of 8 January. Responsible persons of the provincial Economic and Planning Commission, the Beicheng Prefectural Administrative Office, and other departments concerned greeted the group at the airport.

The main purpose of this planning group's visit to our province is to investigate, appraise and make initial plans for developing the low-lying areas liable to waterlogging in our province's Baicheng Prefecture—a project supported by the International Agricultural Development Foundation—and to prepare for the final planning of the projects to be carried out in April and May of this year.

On the evening of that day, Vice Provincial Governor Wu Yixia met with and feted all members of the planning group at Nanhu Guesthouse. Responsible comrades of departments concerned were also invited to the meeting to help entertain the guests of honor.

Article Views Multilateral Trade Talks

HK1001144791 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO
in Chinese 13 Dec 90 p 1

[Article by Shi Chun (0013 2504): "A Stern Challenge: Commenting on Brussels Ministerial Meeting"]

[Text] The world-noticed Uruguay Round (the eighth round) multilateral trade talks, which have lasted four years, were suspended because no agreement was reached on the issue of agricultural products at the Brussels ministerial meeting. The talks are to be resumed next January. No doubt such a situation is rather disappointing, yet it is not unexpected.

In the history of the GATT, there is no lack of precedents in which talks were prolonged, the most glaring example being the Tokyo Round (the seventh round) of multilateral trade talks that started in 1973 which, though originally set to last for two years, were not concluded until 1979. The main criterion by which we judge a successful round of talks is not whether or not it can be concluded within a limited period of time, but whether or not it can attain and complete its set goals and tasks.

The overall goal of the Uruguay Round is to halt and reverse trade protectionism, strengthen the multilateral trade structure, and reduce and eliminate tariff and nontariff trade barriers to bring about greater freedom in world trade. A total of 15 subjects are involved in the talks, including not only some traditional knotty issues such as trade in agricultural and textile products as well as guarantee clauses, but also many new issues such as service trade, intellectual property rights, and investment measures. Therefore, the Uruguay Round is the most arduous round of multilateral trade talks ever hosted by GATT, with the largest range and most complicated tasks. As in previous rounds of talks, the issue of agricultural products still remains one of the big and difficult problems in this round. Because a discussion of agricultural products touches on deep-rooted agricultural policies and measures of various countries, and major trade opponents including the European Community, the United States, and countries of the Keynes Group are thus under a great political pressure from their domestic agricultural profit groups, it is therefore extremely difficult to make any breakthrough in such trade talks that bear a profound political background.

The impasse reached at the Brussels meeting on the issue of trade in agricultural products has hindered the development of other major subjects, even the whole Uruguay Round talks. Developing countries participating in the talks have expressed their strong resentment against this. They have made a common call on developed countries to remove obstacles placed before them in their efforts to enter markets; abolish discriminatory restrictions directed against the product exportation of developing countries; and set up a real, fair, open, and long-standing structure of multilateral trade. The demands put forward by developing countries are totally reasonable and should thus be fully reflected in the Uruguay Round talks.

To date, GATT has had 100 formal members, among whom reciprocal trade has accounted for more than 90 percent of the total world trade value. The existing multilateral trade structure based on GATT is playing an important role not to be ignored in bringing about growth in the world economy and trade. It is an issue of great significance for the future of the multilateral trade structure, as well as the world trade development set up at the end of this and the beginning of the next century, whether or not the Uruguay Round can continue to advance toward its set goals and achieve its final success. It is our hope that all parties participating in the talks, especially developed countries, should be fully aware of the common responsibility they are shouldering, as well

as the stern challenge they are now facing; cherish and fully utilize the precious chance of resumed talks next year; take the interests of the whole in account; seek common ground while reserving differences in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and make contributions to reaching a final balance and a substantive agreement in the Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks.

'Yearender' Calls Civil Diplomacy 'Gratifying'

HK0801033791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Dec 90 p 7

["Yearender" by Han Xu (7281 0650): "Gratifying Results Achieved in Our Country's People-to-People Diplomacy"]

[Text] Early this year, Premier Li Peng pointed out confidently that the spring of our country's diplomatic work was coming. In 1990, our government made world-renowned achievements in diplomatic work, while nongovernmental work in friendship with foreign countries also made gratifying progress. In 1990, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries received more than 220 groups of 2,300 friends from some 40 countries in five continents, and sent more than 30 friendship delegations and cultural troupes to visit 33 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and America. The association also organized 40 large functions for commemoration, celebration, get-together meeting, support, and exhibition, and received 2,300 guests who dropped by on short notice. This year, more than 10 pairs of friendship cities between our country and nine other countries were established.

Our country's nongovernmental work in friendship with foreign countries has always been supported by the party and the government. In March 1990, at the national meeting of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Second National Work Meeting of Friendship Cities, party and state leaders, such as General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, met the delegates to the meetings, and fully affirmed the important roles played by civil diplomacy in promoting understanding of China among peoples in various circles and countries, in developing friendship with various peoples, and in servicing the construction of the four modernizations in our country. The leading comrades in the central authorities also carried out work in friendship with persons of civil circles in various countries, and received many important guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

This year, many senior nongovernmental persons visited China. Some countries restricted senior-level contacts with the Chinese Government; under this condition, we cleared a road by exploring nongovernmental friendship and exchange, and further promoted understanding of China among friends and persons of various circles abroad, as well as enhancing friendship. More than 60

Japanese Diet members of various parties, including a former premier, a former vice premier, and a dozen of former cabinet members visited China. A former Australian prime minister; a former U.S. ambassador to China; a deputy mayor of Paris; and some dignitaries from Luxembourg, Sweden, Britain, and the United States also visited China. These persons and friends who have come to China have a common wish—that is, to promote restoration of ties between their countries and China as soon as possible, and to develop such ties. Through visits, forums, tours, and meetings with our country's leaders, they acquired a better understanding of our country's stance on upholding the reform and opening up policy, and of the stable and united situation in the country.

This year, many friends at the senior level of Japan's political circles visited China. To promote friendship and peace between the Chinese and Japanese people, and to let more people understand China, Osaku Ikida [3069 3944 1129 0155], honorary chairman of Japan's Soka Society, led a friendship and exchange delegation of 280 key cadres from various localities to visit China. In April, we visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Exchange Association, and met leaders of the Japanese Government, such as Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and we exchanged ideas on restoring and developing Sino-Japanese relations. In September, the fifth meeting of persons of civil circles in China and Japan was held in Tokyo, and was accorded importance by the Chinese and Japanese Governments, as well as by various nongovernmental circles; it played a positive role in promoting overall restoration and development of friendly relations between China and Japan, and in enhancing mutual understanding.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has active friendly exchanges with the developing countries, and explored some new channels for interaction. Over the past year, the association received friendship delegations and visiting groups from 28 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The association sent six friendship delegations to 19 countries in those regions. This was a rare thing in recent years. The Latin American and Caribbean countries, which used to have less contacts with our country because of the geographical factor, now have a greater development of nongovernmental exchange with our country. Friends from 10 Latin American countries, including Peru's former Prime Minister Halin [0761 2651], visited our country. The Bolivia Youth Friendship Delegation, which was composed of 40 high school students, visited our country for the first time, and scored good results; after returning to its country, it aroused a "China craze" in Bolivia. What is worth mentioning is that this year our association restored ties with Egypt's "Committee on Asian and African Unity," and with Laos' "Committee for World Peace, Unity, and Friendship" after breaking off links for more than 20 and 10 years, respectively. In addition, the association also established formal ties with Turkey's "Foundation for Promoting Understanding."

The association further restored and developed interaction and cooperation with the friendship organizations in countries in Europe, America, and Oceania, and launched many activities. Over the past year, the friendship organizations in some 20 countries in the above-mentioned regions sent several tens of delegations and groups to visit China. Some friends from countries in America and Europe said it was better to look than hear, adding that China was politically, economically, and socially stable; they also said that the standard of living of the people was continually improving, and that this was unmatched by many other countries. This indicates that the road and policy now being followed by China are in accordance with China's situation. The Soviet Union Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Sino Friendship Association visited various places in China, and left with a deep impression about the great achievements in the reform and opening up in our country. This year, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries sent delegations to visit the Soviet Union and East European countries, such as Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, and these delegations were cordially welcomed by the great masses of the peoples in those countries.

Cultural exchanges with foreign countries took various shapes, while activities were comparatively frequent. To commemorate the 120th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, the association and All-China Philatelic Federation jointly organized a stamp exhibition commemorating Lenin. The exhibition not only created channels for exchange between the philatelic groups in China and the Soviet Union, but also vividly publicized the great historical and political influence caused by Leninism. The Osaku Ikida photo exhibition was a great success, attracting hundreds of thousands of spectators. General Secretary Jiang Zemin went to see the exhibition, and Comrade Deng Yingchao sent flowers. In Japan, the "World's First Tower," performed by Beijing opera group and sent by the association, aroused a great deal of interest. The visit to five West European countries by Chinese children painters also brought about good results.

The work in friendship cities continually developed. Up to the end of this year, our country has already established 365 pairs of friendship cities with 44 countries on five continents. Friendship cities played an increasingly important role in developing our country's nongovernmental undertaking in friendship with foreign countries, in launching propaganda among foreign countries, and in promoting the construction of the four modernizations in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. The Japanese-Chinese Ping-Pong Competition Between Friendship Cities, held recently in Beijing, was an innovation in the history of interaction between friendship cities in China and Japan. Comrade Li Ruihuan fully affirmed the meaning of this activity, and pointed out: Injecting the contents of cultural, athletic, scientific, technological, economic, and trade exchanges in the activities of friendship cities is of

significance to promoting the development of relations between the two countries. Many friendship cities in Western countries actively restored and developed interactions with China's provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; they are working on establishing more friendship cities with us.

The facts mentioned above fully indicate that 1990 was a year in which our country's nongovernmental diplomacy scored gratifying results. In the new year, the flowers of friendship, which are jointly grown by the Chinese people and the peoples in various countries, will blossom even more splendidly and beautifully.

U.S. & Canada

Congress Begins Debate on Gulf Crisis

OW1101023791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0051 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, January 10 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Congress opened a heated debate today to decide when and who has the authority to use military forces against Iraq.

Three resolutions have surfaced in the House. While the Senate has seen a resolution by its Majority Leader George Mitchell, it is expected to receive another one from Minority Leader Bob Dole tomorrow.

One House resolution, co-sponsored by 24 congressmen, authorizes President George Bush to "comply with the U.N. Security Council Resolution 678," once he has filed a determination with Congress that diplomacy and sanctions have been unsuccessful in forcing Iraq out Kuwait.

The resolution, required by President George Bush, was co-sponsored by 12 Republicans and 12 Democrats including Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Les Aspin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Stephen Solarz, a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Unveiling the bipartisan resolution, Solarz said that "we are deeply convinced at this late hour in the crisis that as the deadline for January 15th approaches, the last and best hope for a peaceful resolution of the crisis lies in the adoption of a resolution" supporting Bush's gulf policy.

Another House resolution, sponsored by the Democratic leadership, calls on President Bush to continue the present policy of diplomacy and that Bush go back to Congress for approval before he orders U.S. forces into combat.

House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt, who was a co-author of the resolution, said "We can win without war and we think the evidence is on our side."

He noted that "the tough measures we already taken have stopped the Iraqi war machine dead in its tracks, and Saudi Arabia is still sovereign as a result. The hostages are free. The world supply of oil is plentiful and the price is stabilized."

"The sanctions are powerful tools and they are achieving our objectives without the further loss of American life," Gephardt said.

A third resolution, proposed by liberal Democrats who do not favor the use of force, simply reaffirms the Congress's constitutional authority to declare war.

Although differing in minor respects, the Senate resolution by Mitchell is identical with the version by the House Democratic leadership and Senate Dole's will be patterned after the House resolution by the bipartisan group.

THE WASHINGTON POST said today that the aborted talks between Secretary of State James Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz "had improved prospects" that Congress will give President Bush the authority he seeks to use force to expel Iraq from Kuwait.

One Democratic aide was quoted as saying that Bush is likely to have a cushion of at least 40 votes above the 218 he needs to prevail in the House, but in the Senate, the vote will be very close.

CIA Pessimistic About Effect of Embargo on Iraq

OW1101041991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0349 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, January 10 (XINHUA)—CIA Director William Webster said today that even if economic sanctions against Iraq remain in place for six months to a year, the embargo would not drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

In a three-page letter to the House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin, Webster said "Our judgment remains that, even if sanctions continue to be enforced for an additional six to 12 months, economic hardship alone is unlikely to compel (Iraqi President) Saddam Husayn to retreat from Kuwait or cause regime-threatening popular discontent in Iraq."

"This is especially true if Iraq does not believe a coalition attack is likely during this period," Webster said.

Last month, Webster gave the Congress a far more optimistic view of the effectiveness of sanctions, noting that Iraq was beginning to suffer economically and eventually would feel the embargo's impact militarily.

But he now believed it was unlikely that sanctions of six months to a year would substantially erode the ability of Iraqi ground forces to maintain their stranglehold in Kuwait and southern Iraq.

Webster's letter came as the Congress began debate on the U.S. Persian Gulf policy and the use of force. President George Bush sought to convince lawmakers that not sanctions but force would expel Iraq out of Kuwait.

The CIA director believed that Iraq's Air Force and air defenses would suffer far more severely than its Army if sanctions remain in place for six months to a year.

However, he said the Iraqi Air Force is not expected to play a major role in a battle for Kuwait.

"It would have only a marginal impact on Saddam's ability to hold Kuwait and southern Iraq," he said.

U.S. Bank To Help Exports to Soviet Union

OW1101043891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0407 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, January 10 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank said today that it has arranged guarantees and insurance of private bank loans to help U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Press officer of the government bank Ann Frye said that the Soviet Union can use the private bank loans to buy U.S. goods worth up to 300 million dollars.

The guarantees have been available since last Friday and many companies have applied for it, she said.

Compared with other Western countries which are eager to help the Soviet Union tide over its current economic difficulties, the U.S. offer is small.

The bank estimated that other governments, particularly of Germany and Japan, have offered loans and guarantees of more than 20 billion dollars to the attract Soviet business.

The United States cannot make a big step in this field because of the 1974 Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which limits U.S. trade with the Soviet Union.

The United States maintains that they will waive the amendment when the Soviet Union adopts a law to allow free emigration of Soviet Jews.

Soviet Union

Rogachev: No Troops Dispatched if War Occurs

HK1101091491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT
11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, Jan 11 (AFP)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said here Friday that Moscow had no intention of dispatching troops to the Gulf if war breaks out.

Mr. Rogachev, the Kremlin's top man on Asia-Pacific affairs, arrived here from Seoul for about eight hours of talks with Chinese officials on regional issues, including the Gulf, Cambodia and Korea.

Asked at the airport if the Soviet Union intended sending troops to the Gulf, Mr. Rogachev said: "No such intention. No, not at all." He added that he had "no idea" who would replace his outgoing boss, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Mr. Rogachev said Chinese and Soviet approaches to the Gulf crisis "are very close, so I hope that we will get to some agreement."

Beijing abstained in the United Nations Security Council vote on resolution 678, authorizing military force to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait after next Tuesday.

Moscow voted in favor of the resolution.

On the subject of the divided Korean peninsula, Mr. Rogachev said Moscow was having talks with North Korea about reports that it was developing nuclear weapons.

"We have contacts with our North Korean friends about this. We all hope that everything will go right," he said.

North Korea has become even more isolated since Moscow, its main aid supplier, established diplomatic relations with Seoul in September. Seoul is now courting China, one of Pyongyang's last hardline allies.

"There are plans to go to Pyongyang, but later on, not now," Mr. Rogachev said in response to reports that he would visit the North Korean capital. "Not in January because I will be engaged in the Cambodian settlement."

Mr. Rogachev said he was bringing "no messages as it is" from South Korean officials to Beijing.

"But of course during our talks we discussed my forthcoming visit to China. There are some wishes that my South Korean colleagues asked me to convey to the Chinese side," he said.

The Soviet official also said China was apparently sticking by its pledge to halt arms shipments to the Khmer Rouge, the strongest faction in the Cambodian resistance coalition fighting the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh.

"According to my information, it is not new weapons, it is due to old agreements," he said.

Soviets To Support Any Effort To Avoid War

OW1101033691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0254 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Tunis, January 10 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union has no peace initiatives at the moment, but will support any efforts to avoid war in the Gulf, a Soviet government envoy said here on Thursday.

Anatoliy Filev, sub-director of the Near-East and North Africa Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference that the Soviets regretted the failure by the U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to agree on anything at their talks Wednesday in Geneva.

"But it is true that the chance for peace still exists," he said. "What is important is to convince Iraqi President Saddam Husayn of the danger of a catastrophic war for the whole world."

Filev met with PLO leader Yasir Arafat and Tunisian officials during his two-day visit here.

Lithuanians Urged To Restore USSR Constitution*OW1101020491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1737 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today urged Lithuanians immediately to restore the Soviet Constitution and the republic's constitution.

In a letter to the Lithuanian parliament released by TASS NEWS AGENCY, Gorbachev stressed that the Lithuanian lawmakers must "abrogate earlier adopted anti-constitutional acts."

He said citizens, social and political organizations, and others have demanded "restoration of constitutional order, reliable guarantees of the security and normal conditions of life."

"They demand the introduction of presidential rule," Gorbachev added.

Lithuania in March 1990 became the first Soviet republic to declare itself independent from Moscow.

On Tuesday, thousands of demonstrators surrounded the Lithuanian parliament building in Vilnius, capital of the republic, protesting against abrupt price hikes for foodstuffs.

This led to the stepping down of the republic's government and the halt to implementing the price-hike measures on the same day. The unrest still exists as the problems are yet to be solved.

"One should face the truth and see the real causes of the current situation. They are rooted in gross breaches of and departures from the Constitution of the USSR and the constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, in infringement on the political and social rights of citizens and in a desire under slogans of democracy to pursue a policy aimed at restoring the bourgeois system and ways that run counter to the interest of the people," Gorbachev said.

"The situation is virtually reaching an impasse," the Soviet president pointed out, urging the Lithuanian parliament to be aware of "the extent of its responsibility to the people of the republic and of the Soviet Union."

Reject Call for Restoration*OW1101041891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0237 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (XINHUA)—Workers at a number of places in the Lithuanian city of Vilnius announced today that they were going on political strike in support of the presidential rule in Lithuania.

Workers at the Vilnius Aviation Company first announced their intention of striking at a rally, according to the TASS NEWS AGENCY.

The call was later echoed by Vilnius Railway Department and some large factories.

The strikers, who have set up striking committees, were demanding the dissolution of the Lithuanian parliament, restoration of the constitutions of the Soviet Union and the republic and the imposition of presidential rule, TASS said.

Meanwhile, Lithuanian radio and TV stations repeated a government statement that the republic had come to a critical point. They called on the people to go to the parliament and government buildings, radio and TV stations and news services to protect these key sites.

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis today rejected an address to the Lithuanian lawmakers by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev demanding immediate and full restoration of the authority of the Constitution of the Soviet Union.

Riga Mass Rally Protests Current Policies*OW1101031291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0221 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (XINHUA)—A mass rally was held in Riga, capital of Soviet Republic of Latvia, today to protest the republican authorities' current policies and demand the resignation of the government.

According to Soviet TASS NEWS AGENCY and the central television station, thousands of people gathered in front of the government building and urged for elections of the republic's parliament in advance.

The Latvian government recently announced sharp prices hike for food, postal services and transport, which was believed to be the direct cause of the rally.

A republican striking committee has been set up to support the labour forces' demands in enterprises.

Supreme Soviet Adopts Budget Parameters*OW1101033391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1907 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Moscow, January 10 (XINHUA)—The Supreme Soviet, or parliament, today adopted the main parameters of the Soviet Union's budget for 1991, and is proceeding to adopt the document article by article, the official TASS NEWS AGENCY reported.

TASS said the budget revenue was set at 250.157 billion rubles (about 425.267 billion U.S. dollars), with expenditures running 276.821 billion rubles (about 470.596 billion dollars).

The maximum deficit level was put at 26.663 billion rubles (about 45.327 billion dollars), and the maximum amount of foreign debt at 39 billion rubles (about 66.3 billion dollars), the news agency added.

It said "conflicts between the central government and the republics, as 'regards delineation of their powers,' resulted in the Soviet Union greeting the new year with neither a plan nor budget."

TASS said "a well-considered balance" between the central government and local republics had been found, without giving details.

The budget document is expected to be adopted before the republics sign a provisional economic agreement for this year at the January 12 Federation Council meeting.

Northeast Asia

Zou Jiahua Meets Finance Minister Hashimoto

OW1001204591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 10 KYODO—State Planning Commission Minister Zou Jiahua, saying he is determined to push ahead with China's open-door policy and economic reforms, asked Japan on Thursday to quickly resume economic aid.

Zou told Japanese Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto that China's policy of economic reform and opening to the rest of the world helps the Chinese people and is not a matter of ideology, Japanese officials said.

"We are determined to continue this policy over a long period," Zou was quoted as saying.

Zou also called on Hashimoto to quickly disburse the funds allocated for Fiscal 1991 under an 810 billion yen package of development loans to China, and to resume low-interest loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan for resource development.

China will implement a new five-year economic plan while introducing technology, personnel, and funds from Japan and other friendly nations under its open-door policy, Zou said.

Hashimoto is the first Japanese cabinet minister to make an official visit since China's bloody crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

Hashimoto, who arrived Tuesday for a four-day visit, responded positively to Zou's requests, the Japanese officials said.

With regard to the Gulf crisis, Zou said there has been no change in China's policy of strongly opposing both Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the use of force in resolving the crisis.

Earlier in the day, Hashimoto also met State Education Commission Minister Li Tieying. The officials quoted Li as telling Hashimoto that the Communist Party adopted a 72-point economic policy at its Central Committee meeting last December, details of which will be made public soon.

But Li did not elaborate. Hashimoto is due to leave for Tokyo on Friday afternoon.

Comparison—XINHUA on Wang-Hashimoto Meeting OW0901031291

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1609 GMT on 8 January carries an 817-character report on Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian meeting Ryutaro Hashimoto, Japanese Minister of Finance, at a banquet in Beijing on 8 January.

The XINHUA Domestic Chinese version has been compared to the referent Beijing XINHUA English version published in the 9 January China DAILY REPORT, page 10, and was found to be identical except for the following variation:

Page 11, column one, paragraph four, only sentence make read: Now, he said, Japan has become China's biggest trade partner, and the exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries, along with the various channels of dialogue, both governmental and nongovernmental, have played an important role in developing the friendly, cooperative ties between the two countries. The two countries have already signed more than 10 pragmatic agreements, including agreements to avoid double taxation, signifying the successful cooperation between financial departments of the two countries. (supplying additional sentence)

Trade Delegation Arrives in Ulaanbaatar

OW1001182991 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 10 (XINHUA)—Mongolia and China will trade by payments in cash instead of by account starting January 10.

This was set in a trade agreement between the two countries that was signed here today.

According to the agreement, both sides will grant the other most favored nation status for importing and exporting commodities. Prices of these commodities will be in line with current price levels on the international market.

Barter trade and some other forms of trading will also be developed, the agreement said.

Mongolian Minister of Industry and Commerce Ochiryn Bayarbaatar met with the Chinese trade delegation, headed by Ulanmulun, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, before the signing of the agreement.

The Chinese delegation arrived here today for a four-day visit.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

91 Vietnamese Boat People Return to SRV

OW1001234491 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Hong Kong, January 10 (XINHUA)—A group of 91 Vietnamese boat people returned to Vietnam today

under the voluntary repatriation program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

They are the 46th batch to go back under the program.

This group has brought to 6,387 the total number of Vietnamese boat people who have returned voluntarily.

Provincial Economic Mission Arrives in Burma

*OW1101023991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1446 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Rangoon, 9 January (XINHUA)—China's Yunnan provincial economic mission arrived in Rangoon this afternoon to begin a study tour of Burma's economic and economic development policies.

During their stay, the mission will meet officials from Burma's Ministry of Planning and Finance, Bureau of Foreign Economic Relations, Board of Foreign Investment, and other relevant departments.

The delegation will explore with Burmese authorities the possibility of further economic and trade cooperation between Burma and Yunnan Province.

Thai Senate Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

*OW1101031591 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] At the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, a 12-member delegation from the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the Thai National Assembly, headed by committee Chairman General Saiyut Koetphon, arrived in Shanghai on 8 January from Xian on a visit to the municipality.

Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Koetphon and his party, and the sides had a friendly conversation.

Near East & South Asia

Buddhist Delegation Concludes Visit to Nepal

*OW1101093691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0813 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[Text] Kathmandu, January 11 (XINHUA)—A five-member Chinese Buddhist delegation left here today on its way to Sri Lanka after a week-long visit to the Himalayan kingdom as guests of a Nepalese Buddhist association named Dharmodaya Sabha Bhiksu Sudarshan.

Jia MUYANG, vice-president of the Chinese Buddhist Association and head of the delegation, said that during their stay in Nepal, they were touched by the warm welcome accorded them by the Nepalese friends.

Both hosts and guests held a strong desire for furthering exchanges between the Buddhist circles of the two countries, he noted.

The delegation visited Lumbini, the holy birthplace of lord Buddha, and other Buddhist shrines.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Arrives in Kenya

*OW1001141791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2101 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, January 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here this evening for a three-day visit to Kenya, the third leg of his four-nation tour in east Africa.

In a written speech distributed upon his arrival, the minister praised the east African country for playing a significant role in regional and international affairs.

He expressed the hope that his current visit will enhance the Sino-Kenyan friendship and cooperation.

He is expected to pay a courtesy call on Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi tomorrow in the port city of Mombasa, where he will hold talks with his Kenyan counterpart Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah on the same day.

The Chinese foreign minister has already visited Ethiopia and Uganda, and will also visit Tanzania during his current east African tour.

Moi Affirms One China Policy

*OW1001145191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1426 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[By Wang Jinyu]

[Text] Mombasa, Kenya, January 10 (XINHUA)—Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said today that he believes in the concept of one China, that is, the People's Republic of China.

Moi said this in the country's southeastern most city Mombasa when he received visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

During the meeting, the Kenyan leader once again appealed to Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait in order to avoid a possible catastrophe.

He noted that Kenya's stand is based on the principle of respect for the sovereignty of all nations irrespective of their size.

Mr. Qian expressed his appreciation of the principled stand held by the Kenyan Government over the Gulf crisis, adding that both sides have the same views on this issue.

President Moi thanked China for its "fruitful development cooperation" with Kenya, adding that all the projects undertaken by China have been completed on time.

He told the Chinese foreign minister that Kenya wishes to learn from China in many fields, particularly in the growing of rice and management of rivers which are prone to flooding.

He commended China for its policies which have enabled the country to grow in peace and stability.

Mr. Qian also praised Moi for guiding Kenya to assume an important place in the East African region.

He stressed that developing countries which are facing serious economic difficulties should formulate their development strategies based on indigenous conditions and realities.

The Chinese official delivered to President Moi a message from Chinese President Yang Shangkun, and conveyed to him the regards of Chinese leaders.

Also present at the meeting were Kenyan Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Wilson Ndolo Ayah and Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Wu Minglian.

Mr. Qian arrived here last night for a three-day visit to Kenya, a third leg of his four-nation tour in East Africa.

He has already visited Ethiopia and Uganda and is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for Tanzania.

Qian Urges Prevention of War

*OW1001200791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1924 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Mombasa, January 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today urged the international community to continue its efforts to prevent a war in the Gulf region.

Speaking at a banquet given by Kenyan Foreign Minister Ndolo Ayah in the port city Mombasa, Mr. Qian said China expressed regret over the failure to make any progress in the talks held in Geneva between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

Mr. Qian said his government supports mediation efforts and other diplomatic activities by Arab countries, the European Community and the U.N. secretary-general to avert a war in the Gulf region.

He called on Iraq to show some flexibility over the issue of withdrawing its troops from Kuwait to avoid a possible catastrophe.

Mr. Qian described his talks with Mr. Ayah this morning as fruitful, saying that they share views on a series of issues.

He paid a courtesy call this morning on Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and delivered to him a message from Chinese President Yang Shangkun.

The Chinese foreign minister is scheduled to leave the country for Tanzania tomorrow to continue his four-nation tour in east Africa.

Discusses International Situation

*OW1101062291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0321 GMT 11 Jan 91*

[By XINHUA reporter Wang Jinyu (3769 6855 0151) and China International Broadcasting Station reporter Li Shoudao (2621 74456670)]

[Text] Mombasa, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China regrets the failure of the talks between the U.S. and Iraqi foreign ministers in Geneva. He appealed to the international community to continue efforts so long as a glimmer of hope exists in order to prevent a war from breaking out.

Foreign Minister Qian made the remark at a luncheon given in his honor here today by Wilson Ayah, Kenyan minister for foreign affairs and International Cooperation. Qian Qichen said that China supports the mediation efforts of Arab countries, the EC, and the UN secretary general. He called on Iraq to demonstrate flexibility on the question of a withdrawal from Kuwait.

He said that some major changes had taken place in the current international situation. The relaxation of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union is conducive to world peace. This is worth welcoming, but the detente has not brought tranquillity to the world.

He said that hegemonism still exists, and power politics seems to have come back. This has brought about more complex factors and new difficulties for the existence and development of Third World countries, especially African countries.

Foreign Minister Qian held that under the new international situation, all countries, big or small, weak or strong, and with similar or different social systems, should respect each other, treat each with equality, maintain friendly ties, and cooperate with each other for common development. The independence and sovereignty of every country should be fully respected. It will not work to impose one's political and economic patterns and values on others. He expressed the belief that African countries will be able to take reality into account, sum up their experiences since independence, ward off interference, overcome difficulties, and find a social system and development path suitable to their national conditions.

He stressed that China is ready to work with the Third World countries, including African countries, in contributing to the establishment of a just and reasonable new international political and economic order and to the defense and promotion of world peace.

East Europe

Romania's Iliescu Discusses Upcoming PRC Trip

OW1101021991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0142 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Romanian President Ion Iliescu said that his coming visit to China "will make contributions to building up Romanian-Chinese relations on a new basis and that the visit will become a fresh promotion to develop bilateral relations."

Iliescu made the remarks in Bucharest on the eve of his tour of China in an interview with a special correspondent of the "OUTLOOK" [LIOAWANG] weekly, an influential Chinese magazine on current political affairs.

He will visit China on January 14-19 at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, and the interview will be published in the "OUTLOOK" of its January 14 issue.

Iliescu, who has visited China twice before and will be on his first visit to China as president since he won the presidential elections last May, said that China and Romania share "traditional relations" and that "the Romanian people have always paid special respects to the Chinese people and their age-old culture, as well as China's role in developing world civilization."

"We have good relations with China, one of the big powers in the world, in all fields including economy, politics and culture," he said, adding that conditions have been provided for further development of these relations "on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference of each other's internal affairs and mutual benefits."

Romania is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries in the world, Iliescu said, opening to the world is the foundation of its foreign policy.

"The world today is getting smaller than before and interdependent relations have become so close that disputes at any spot will influence the global situation," he said, adding that the current Gulf crisis is "having great impact on the world economy and politics."

The president said that Romania is therefore concerned about the development of relations between nations and about an environment in which each nation can have an equal share in the world democratic development and participate in the preservation of international laws. Romania upholds the fundamental principles of mutual respect and mutual benefit, and respect for each nation's right to determine its own affairs, Iliescu added.

Iliescu also called on the world community to pay "due attention" to the North-South relations and "try to ease any possible tensions through joint and coordinated social, economic and political efforts."

"Bloc policy and artificial division policy do harm not only to the European political life but also the world

political life," he said, "removal of such policies would be positive" in world politics.

He said that Romania's "returning to Europe" is a "new course of clearing away obstacles" through cooperation with European countries—not only those neighboring countries which belonged to the East bloc, but all European countries.

On the Balkan issue, he said the development process of relations between Balkan nations is "good." Since the Balkan region was once the hotbed of World War I, "It will be a contribution to the course of European development for the Balkan nations to get in touch with each other and to adjust their political and economic relations so as to create a detente atmosphere."

On the domestic situation, President Iliescu said, "Romania has done a lot of things and experienced fundamental changes in all fields in the past year." The government has taken certain measures to improve people's living conditions under present circumstances. Moreover, he said, economic reform has been under way in an attempt to "base the national economy on a sound and realistic ground."

However, he said, Romania is still facing great difficulties due to the serious economic problems left over in the past, and due to the Gulf crisis and the drought last year. Despite all these difficulties, he said, Romania is determined to "create necessary conditions to form a common front of all constructive forces so as to fight the extremist tendency which is likely to complicate the present difficulties."

To Meet Leaders, Sign Accords

OW1101024491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0213 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Bucharest, January 10 (XINHUA)—Romanian President Ion Iliescu will make his first visit to China on January 14-19, which will signify "an important moment in the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries," a Romanian Foreign Ministry official said today.

Teodor Melescanu, deputy state secretary of the Romanian Foreign Ministry, told reporters that the Romanian president will not only meet with his Chinese counterpart Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng and Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, but will exchange views with democratic party leaders of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference (CPPCC).

The two countries will also discuss ways of expanding political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological ties, with emphasis to be laid on the shifting of barter trade to a form based on the payment of hard currency.

Agreements on consular affairs, civil and criminal laws, dual taxation and cultural cooperation for 1991 are expected to be signed by the both countries during the visit, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Central Committee Plenum

Deng Xiaoping Confirms Principles, Policies

HK1101120491 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 162, 10 Jan 91 p 19

[Report by Chen Shao-pin (7115 0783 6333): "Deng Xiaoping's Views on the Seventh Plenary Session"]

[Text] According to news from Beijing, at the opening ceremony of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on 25 December 1990, CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin relayed Deng Xiaoping's views on the plenary session.

Affirming the Line Laid Down by the Three Meetings

Deng Xiaoping said: The entire party should sum up the principles and policies which have been proved correct and necessary by practice since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the 12th CPC National Congress, and the 13th CPC National Congress.

It is necessary to further improve our understanding and confidence in deepening reform, widening the scope of opening up, and building a strong socialist country with the characteristics of our own nation.

It is necessary to make further arrangements for political structural reform in the course of deepening reform in the economic field. In the first place, it is necessary to reform everything in the superstructure that is unfavorable to building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Jiang said this problem had been put on the Political Bureau agenda.

It is necessary to further understand that we should not miss the opportunity for development and change in the coming 10 years and that this development and change will have an important bearing on the future and destiny of our socialist system and the Chinese nation.

It is necessary to further understand that only by consolidating and developing the stability of our country and society, only by displaying socialist democracy, and only by strengthening the socialist legal system, can we guarantee the overall and effective implementation of the central authorities' principles and policies.

Without a Certain Scale of Development Rate, There Can Be No Results

Jiang Zemin also relayed Deng Xiaoping's views on the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program: We should sum up our experiences to form organic coordination between the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. In formulating a plan and carrying out socialist construction, there must be a development scale and rate; there must be a certain scale and a comparatively high rate. We do not set a scale or rate out of subjective thinking. Instead, these are based on social development, on the scientific analysis of human and financial resources, and on the people's initiative and

subjective activity. Results should be taken into account in building socialism but the quality of results can only find expression in a certain scale and rate.

Deng Xiaoping said: A task of priority importance for the party is to scientifically formulate a plan and draft a program for the future by basing on the 20th century, looking into the 21st century with strategic farsightedness, and integrating with national conditions.

Do Not Criticize the Former Leaders Too Much

It was disclosed that at the session Yang Shangkun also relayed Deng Xiaoping's recent remarks. Yang said: Comrade Xiaoping spoke highly of the marked achievements made since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, pointing out that these were the result of implementing the principles and policies laid down by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the 12th and 13th CPC National Congresses. In other words, the central leadership, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, has remarkable ability; is farsighted; can perform the historical mission entrusted by the entire party and people; can lead the entire party, the entire Armed Forces, and the entire people in building a powerful socialist country; and can fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

Yang Shangkun added that Comrade Xiaoping also said that problems arising since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee should be analyzed in an objective and all-around way. There is a need to distinguish between major and minor aspects and between occasional, partial mistakes and mistakes resulting from principles and policies. Problems have cropped up for the last 10 years or so, the price has been paid, and lessons have been learned. As long as we can find the reasons and sum up our experience, we will do our work better and more smoothly. We should not criticize or blame the former leading comrades too much. We, who are still around, are also responsible. We should not cast doubts on or negate our principles and policies because of occasional and partial mistakes. Otherwise this does not correspond with the two-aspect doctrine adopted by Marxists in viewing problems. Practice has proved that the principles and policies drawn up since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct, conform with national conditions, and enjoy the support of the party and people. As long as we firmly implement these principles and policies, constantly sum up our experience, and improve our work, we will be able to announce to the world at the end of this century: We are right in taking the socialist road.

Authoritative persons in Beijing pointed out that Deng Xiaoping's views actually serve as a response to Chen Yun's attempt to hold back the economic growth rate and blame Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang for corruption within the CPC.

Li Peng's Power Improved With Seventh Plenum*HK1101051591 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese
No 58, 5 Jan 91 p 4*

[Article by Ho Po-shih (0149 0130 2457) from Beijing: "The Seventh Plenum Decides To Launch 'Three Gorges Project' in 10 Years"]

[Text] The just-concluded seventh plenum of the CPC is regarded by its participants as a further consolidation of Li Peng's power because the conference approved in principle a resolution to build the "three gorges project" within the next 10 years.

In China, the three gorges project is a highly disputed project. Since the 1960's, communist China has had experts debate whether or not to launch the project, but by the end of the 1980's, it still has not been able to prove the project's feasibility. The factions in favor and against the project are evenly placed in terms of reason and support from society, hence no decision could be reached after more than 20 years of discussion.

Li Peng, who came from the Water Resources Ministry, is an important member of the "pro-construction faction" in this debate. After taking charge of the State Council (as acting premier in 1987), he immediately set about deploying the work for the initial phase of the three gorges project, but unexpectedly met with strong opposition from members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]. Under the circumstances, Zhao Ziyang suggested that, in view of the need for further discussions on this project, the project should not be launched for a while. Accordingly, Yao Yilin assured the CPPCC that the project would be shelved for five years.

At the seventh plenary session, Li Peng, citing the serious shortage of electricity in central China, proposed that the three gorges project be incorporated into the 10-Year Program. His proposal was adopted.

It was learned that the arguments surrounding the three gorges project no longer concern the question of whether to launch it or not, but on how high the embankment should be. Once this question is resolved, work on the three gorges project will start very soon.

To accelerate the progress of the three gorges project, Li Peng has already ordered the responsible persons from more than 10 ministries to head for the three gorges area after the spring festival and conduct on-site surveys.

According to plenum participants, objectively speaking, the approval of the three gorges project at the seventh plenary session will consolidate Li Peng's power and position.

Political & Social**Further Reportage on Yuan Mu News Conference****Discusses Economy, Other Issues***OW1001221291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1152 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—At a news briefing held here today, State Council spokesman Yuan Mu briefed Chinese and foreign reporters on China's economic situation in 1990 and the nation's economic work in 1991. He said that the success of China's economic readjustments in 1990 were noticeable, the economic growth was appropriate, the economic vitality was greater, commodity prices were basically stable, progress was made in developing foreign economic relations and trade, and the economic situation as a whole was improving.

Yuan Mu said that improvements in China's economic situation could be observed primarily in the following six areas:

—An appropriate economic growth was maintained. The value of the GNP in 1990 is expected to increase 4.4 percent over 1989 to reach 1,740 billion yuan, if calculated in terms of comparable prices.

Agricultural production increased in all areas. The total value of agricultural output increased by more than 5 percent over that of the year before, exceeding the four percent growth target. Grain production was no longer in the doldrums as in the preceding several years, and bumper harvests were reaped. The total output is expected to exceed 425 billion kg, and new records will be reached in both total output and per-unit yield. Output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugar-bearing crops increased by 13-20 percent over the year before, and output of vegetables, fruits, meat, poultry, eggs, and aquatic goods also increased in varying degrees.

Industrial output picked up again in all quarters. The total value of industrial output yielded by townships and larger areas increased by six percent over the preceding year, and if the industrial output of villages and smaller areas are also taken into consideration, the growth would be approximately seven percent, exceeding the six percent target.

—Social demand began to pick up again, and economic vitality increased. In 1990, state-owned units invested 292 billion yuan in fixed assets. That was an increase of 7.9 percent. The domestic urban and suburban markets recovered gradually. It is expected that the total sales of consumer goods in 1990 would be approximately 825 billion yuan, or a two percent growth over the year before.

—New headway was made in developing economic relations with foreign countries. According to statistics released by customs authorities, the January-November exports increased 16.2 percent to reach \$53

billion, and imports dropped 12.2 percent to reach \$45.9 billion. If imports and exports not connected with foreign exchange payments are excepted, the trade surplus would be \$10.6 billion, ending the deficit-ridden situation seen in the past several years. During the January-November period, China signed 6,318 new foreign-funded projects involving \$10.57 billion foreign capital, but actually used \$8.81 billion, an increase of 5.5 and 6.8 percent respectively over the same period a year before.

—Commodity prices were basically stable. Because total supply and demand became more balanced, and especially because of the decrease in prices of agricultural and sideline products in country markets and the price reduction of certain goods in various places, the impact of price hikes was reduced. It is expected that the total social retail price level in 1990 will increase only two percent over the preceding year. Owing to the price readjustments made in certain goods and services in the fourth quarters, the price index of the basic living cost appeared to rise.

—Incomes of urban and rural residents grew. It was estimated that the per capita income of urban residents would reach 1,360 yuan, and the net per capita income of peasants would be approximately 630 yuan. After adjusted for price factors, the increases would be approximately 6.6 and 1 percent respectively. The nation's savings deposits recorded at the end of November were 693.2 billion yuan, which was 178.5 billion yuan higher than the figure when the year began.

—The restructuring of the economic system started in certain spheres. The dislocation between agricultural and industrial developments began to change. The ratio between agricultural growth and industrial growth was 1:5.3 in 1988, and 1:2.7 in 1989; the ratio shrink further to 1:1.2 in 1990. Improvements could also be observed in industrial product mix, investment patterns, and the mix of import and export goods.

Yuan Mu said: The foundation on which China improves its economy remains fragile. Certain chronic, deep-rooted problems, such as structural imbalances and institutional defects, remain unresolved. The economic situation still has its difficult sides. The most noticeable ones find expression in the huge stockpiling of unsold goods, lack of apparent improvements in economic performance, financial problems, and the potentially great inflationary pressure. According to statistics released at the end of last November, the amount of profit taxes delivered by industries whose revenues are incorporated in state budgets was 18.8 percent lower than that of the same period a year ago, and the losses incurred by unprofitable enterprises doubled. Some time ago, the size of loans extended by banks to invigorate the economy expanded dramatically. These problems, if not resolved, will inevitably increase the inflationary pressure.

Commenting on this year's economic work, Yuan Mu said: According to the 1991 plan, the value of the GNP will grow 4.5 percent, agricultural output will increase 3.5 percent, and industrial output will increase 6 percent. This plan is both aggressive and relatively reliable. This year, we will continue to implement the general policy of carrying out economic readjustments and deepening reforms. While carrying out economic readjustments, we will implement the Eighth Five-Year Plan and seek development. While carrying out economic readjustments, we will also continue to carry out reforms, place greater emphasis on reforms, and open even wider to the outside world so that economic readjustments can be integrated more properly with reform and open endeavors.

Yuan Mu stressed: This year's economic work will place even greater emphasis on restructuring the economic system to improve economic efficiency substantially. Efforts will be made to maintain a proper economic growth and guard against a recurrence of inflation. Meanwhile, we will attach importance to rejuvenating the large and medium-size state-operated enterprises and maintaining a steady agricultural development. If these two projects can be accomplished, the nation's economic situation this year will be better than that of last year.

During the news briefing, Yuan Mu also answered Chinese and foreign reporters' questions about China's economic development.

In response to the question about the way China will open wider to the outside world during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the next decade, Yuan Mu said: First, efforts will be made to operate the special economic zones properly. Second, the government will carry out even more effective policies in open coastal cities, open belts, economic development zones, and open zones to encourage these areas to open wider to the outside world. Third, the government will carry out preferential policies to promote industrial development in certain interior areas with rich natural resources so that they can cooperate with foreign investors in developing certain priority projects. Fourth, the government will, during the next decade, concentrate its efforts on building up the new Pudong development zone in Shanghai so that Shanghai, the international financial, commercial, and industrial city, will play an even better role as an economic showcase and base of China.

Commenting on the relationship between economic readjustments and development, Yuan Mu said: China hoped to complete the readjustments in three years or a bit longer, covering the time frame from 1989 to 1991. It might be extended to part of 1992. According to my estimates, the six economic readjustment objectives will be largely achieved within this period. It is also possible that certain objectives cannot be achieved, and so continuous efforts must be made so that these projects can be achieved. This year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. In order to properly handle the

relationship between economic readjustments and development, we must, while carrying out economic readjustments, also carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan and seek economic development during the course of economic readjustments. When we have basically accomplished the readjustments, we will give priority to development. Efforts will be made to ensure that economic projects will proceed steadily one after another so that the goal of achieving a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development can be achieved.

On financial receipts and payments, Yuan Mu said: Both the central and local governments have some sort of financial difficulties today. The deficit of the central government for the 1990 fiscal year might exceed the figure anticipated at the beginning of the year. Meanwhile, we have taken many measures to keep the deficit under control.

Answering a question on inflation, Yuan Mu said: There is still the potential danger of inflation. There are several main factors. First, we spent a bit too much money when we took steps to reinvigorate the market and maintain an appropriate economic growth during the course of economic readjustment last year; second, the original economic structure was seriously distorted and irrational, and so even though it has been restructured during the course of economic readjustments, the results remain inconspicuous and economic efficiency remains poor. In order to be able to control inflation as well as maintain an appropriate economic growth this year, social demand will continue to expand to a certain extent. However, we will control the total demand, and uphold the principle of tightening money supply and credit so that the size of total demand will not be out of control. If we are able to do this, the inflationary pressure will be significantly alleviated. Commenting on mainland-Taiwan economic relations, Yuan Mu said: We have taken note of the economic differences between the mainland and Taiwan, but we have also taken note of the fact that the mainland's combined economic strength, natural resources, and scientific and technological strength are much greater than that of Taiwan. We hope the authorities in Taiwan are soberly aware of this. As the development trend shows, the economic difference between the mainland and Taiwan will gradually become smaller. We always maintain that the mainland and Taiwan should establish postal, trade, and shipping ties as quickly as possible, and we have drawn up preferential measures to encourage Taiwan businessmen to invest in the mainland, and trade and do business with mainland. This is conducive to the peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan.

Zhang Sai, director of the State Statistics Administration, was present at the news briefing.

Comments on 1990 Economic Growth

OW1001134291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1319 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—China witnessed an adequate growth in its national economy in 1990, with its

gross national product reaching 1,740 billion yuan, a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year.

Yuan Mu, spokesman for the State Council, told a press conference here today that China made progress in rectifying the economic order last year, and the national economy is showing a favorable upturn.

According to Yuan, China's agriculture and industry both outstripped the planned targets in 1990.

The total agricultural output value increased by five percent against the previous year, while industrial output value rose by seven percent. The planned growth rates for them were four percent and six percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the social demand picked up, and state-owned enterprises and other institution completed the construction of 292 billion yuan-worth of fixed assets, 7.9 percent more than in 1989.

The domestic market is recovering. It is estimated that the volume of social retail sales increased by two percent to reach 825 billion yuan-worth last year.

Yuan said that foreign trade is on the rise. According to Chinese customs figures, the export volume rose by 16.2 percent to 53 billion U.S. dollars-worth by the end of November last year, while imports dropped by 12.2 percent to 45.9 billion U.S. dollars-worth. If (?exports) not connected with payments in foreign currency are excepted, China enjoyed a trade surplus of 10.6 billion U.S. dollars.

Moreover, the inflow of foreign funds is on the rise. By the end of November last year, 6,318 new contracts involving 10.6 billion U.S. dollars in foreign funds were signed, while the state used 8.81 billion U.S. dollars of foreign funds, 6.8 percent more than in the same period of 1989.

As social supply and demand kept a general balance and the state tightened control of prices last year, the retail price index rose by only two percent, far lower than in previous years.

Meanwhile, the average per capita income of urban residents enjoyed a 6.6 percent increase to reach (?1,300) yuan, and the average per capita income of rural people increased by one percent to reach 630 yuan. New savings deposits totalled 190 billion throughout the year.

The readjustment of the economic structure has also been successfully carried out in some fields, Yuan said. The ratio of growth rates between agriculture and industry has become more rational, and the structures of industrial products, investment and foreign trade commodities have been improved to some extent.

However, the basis of the improvement in China's national economy is still fragile and some chronic problems are yet to be tackled, such as low economic efficiency and excessive stockpiling of products, Yuan added.

Says Tight Fiscal Policy To Continue

OW1001141091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1336 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—China will continue its tight financial policy this year in order to reduce the chances of a possible new cycle of inflation, a senior official said today.

Yuan Mu, spokesman for the State Council which is China's highest governing body, told a press conference here that the central government will concentrate on maintaining a suitable growth of the national economy while preventing inflation this year.

"At present, the danger of inflation does exist," Yuan said.

It is also estimated that the nation's financial deficit last year is likely to surpass the state plan, he said.

However, according to the spokesman, the danger can be avoided by strict control of major economic parameters.

In fact, price rises last year were the lowest in recent years; the [words indistinct] index increased by only two percent.

The threat of inflation arises mainly because the state issued a large amount of credit loans to promote market sales and industrial production last year, while the economic efficiency of enterprises remained poor, Yuan said. The state will make every effort to help raise economic efficiency this year, he said.

Cited on Zhao's Case

HK1101032391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
11 Jan 91 p 2

["Special Dispatch" by staff reporter Chang Shao-wei (1728 1421 1218): "Yuan Mu Talks About 4 June Incident Yesterday, Saying That the Whole Issue Will Soon Be Resolved"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (TA KUNG PAO)—State Council spokesman Yuan Mu said today that Zhao Ziyang's case was that he committed the mistake of supporting turmoil [dong luan 0520 0052] during the "4 June Contretemps" in 1989. The whole issue concerning the 4 June incident is going to be settled very soon, Yuan added.

Answering questions raised by foreign correspondents at a news conference today, Yuan Mu said Zhao Ziyang's problem is that he committed the mistake of supporting turmoil during the "4 June Contretemps" in 1989. Therefore the CPC's central authorities met to study his case; according to a Central Committee decision, he was relieved of his posts as party general secretary, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee member, Political Bureau member, and CPC Central Committee member. In spite of this, Zhao is still a CPC member, and he still lives in Beijing, enjoying the same treatment as he had before.

A reporter kept asking Yuan Mu whether the investigation into Zhao Ziyang's case had already been wound up. Yuan replied: As far as Zhao Ziyang's case is concerned, I have no more to say other than what I have just told you.

Asked by reporters whether the recent announcement on the outcome of some trials meant China wanted to show the international community its concern about human rights, Yuan Mu answered every question raised. He said: After 4 June, some people who had violated China's criminal law were detained. The Chinese Government has always pursued a lenient policy in this respect. Most of those people were released after their cases were investigated and the relevant facts established. A small number, who broke the criminal law and whose cases are more serious, will face a trial. How they are going to be tried is the judicial organ's business, and I think an announcement will be made on this after necessary legal procedures are gone through. The handling of the issues left over by the 4 June incident is China's internal affair which has nothing to do with the international situation or anything else. Asked by reporters why they are not allowed to attend the trials as observers, Yuan Mu said: The judicial organ conducts open trials, but it is the organ's right to decide who are to be allowed to attend trials as observers and who are not. I think these problems are going to be solved very soon, and the whole issue concerning the 4 June incident is going to be solved very soon, too.

Worker Tried for 'Inciting Armed Rebellion'

HK1101110491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT
11 Jan 91

[By Pierre Lanfranchi]

[Text] Beijing, Jan 11 (AFP)—A worker who took part in a hunger strike during the Tiananmen Square democracy movement has been tried in Beijing, according to a court notice that was posted Friday.

Liu Zihou, 33, a worker at the Beijing Aquatics Products Co., was charged with "inciting armed rebellion," which can carry a death sentence.

There was no indication when the trial took place

Dated Thursday, the poster outside Beijing People's Intermediate Court did not mention a date for the trial or verdict.

It simply said it had taken place, and that the accused had been "judged in conformity with the law for inciting armed rebellion."

Court officials, reached by phone, refused to give further details.

Mr. Liu, arrested two weeks after the June 4, 1989 military crackdown of student-led democracy protests in the Chinese capital, belonged to a group that coordinated dissident workers.

He was among several hundred people who took part in a hunger strike in Tiananmen Square for more democracy in China.

Human rights groups say Mr. Liu was specifically accused of having set fire to military vehicles, erecting barricades, and helping to raise the Goddess of Democracy statue in front of Tiananmen's giant portrait of Mao Zedong.

The student-made statue, a likeness of New York's Statue of Liberty, was knocked down by an armored vehicle when troops moved on to Tiananmen Square on the night of June 4, 1989.

News of Mr. Liu's trial followed the announcement last Saturday that seven students had been sentenced to two to four years in prison for their roles in the Tiananmen protests.

They included four from a list of 21 most-wanted student leaders accused in June 1989 of counter-revolutionary activities.

It was the only trial so far concerning students that has been announced by the New Chinese News Agency and the official press.

The trial of a second group of four students, including student leader Guo Haifeng, opened Wednesday in Beijing, a day after 46-year-old dissident Ren Wanding went on trial, charged with inciting students to rebel.

Several sources in Beijing have said that trials for principal intellectual and student activists will take place here in the weeks to come.

Officially, trials are public, but no independent observers have so far been able to attend one.

State Council (cabinet) spokesman Yuan Mu, who claimed on June 17, 1989, that no one was killed when troops cleared Tiananmen Square, said Thursday at a press conference that the trials would take place "very quickly" and that the verdicts would be made public.

Human rights groups believe that more than one thousand people are still being held in connection with the democracy movement. The authorities say the number is less than 400.

According to diplomatic sources, several hundred people—most of them workers and peasants—were executed in the weeks that followed the Tiananmen crackdown.

Li Peng Attends Session on Soil Conservancy

OW1001125391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng today convened and presided over the 75th session of the executive meeting of the State Council, which discussed "the PRC Law of Water and Soil Conservation (Draft)."

The meeting adopted in principle the draft of this law. After some amendments, it will be submitted to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for examination. The draft law clearly stipulates concrete requirements in prevention and supervision of water and soil conservation work, control of the loss of water and soil, the government's role in the work of water and soil conservation, control of the loss of water and soil through reliance on the people and support from the state, as well as the legal responsibility for water and soil conservation. The meeting held that China is a mountainous country, with mountains and hills covering more than two-thirds of its territory. Affected by a complicated natural environment and human activities, water and soil losses are very severe. Since the founding of New China, the prevention of water and soil loss in China has achieved marked results under the leadership of the party and government and with the efforts of millions upon millions of people. However, improvement has so far been accompanied by local destruction, or improvement in one place has been accompanied by destruction in many other places; this situation often occurs in many localities. Severe water and soil losses have resulted in water conservancy projects being choked with silt or even destroyed and a rise in river beds. These results not only exacerbate damage from floods, deteriorate the ecological environment, and cause poverty for the people living in areas where water and soil loss is severe, but also affects the economic development in drainage areas to some extent. Therefore, it has become necessary to urge society as a whole to pay high attention to the work of controlling the loss of water and soil. It is extremely necessary and urgent to formulate this law and to strengthen the prevention of water and soil loss with legal means.

Chairs State Council Executive Meeting

OW1001181291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—The State Council, China's top governing body, discussed and approved in principle a draft law on water and soil conservation at its 75th executive meeting here today.

The draft law will be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination after it is revised.

The law covers stipulations on the supervision of water and soil conservation, soil erosion control, the roles of the government and the public in water and soil conservation and legal duties in this regard.

Participants at the meeting chaired by Premier Li Peng said that owing to complicated natural environmental and human factors, soil erosion is serious in China, leading to an increased number of floods and degenerated ecological conditions.

As a result, people in the areas which are plagued by soil erosion lead a poor life and the economic development there is impeded.

Therefore, it is not only necessary but also pressing to formulate the law on water and soil conservation, the participants held.

Greater Progress Expected in Reform

HK1101045091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
24 Dec 90 p 4

[Article by Liu Xinru (0491 2450 1172): "China's Reform Will Be Accelerated Gradually"—first paragraph is JIEFANGJUN BAO introduction]

[Text] The changes in the situation will provide a new opportunity to deepen reform. Economic development is calling for a more powerful support for reform. In the last crucial decade before entering the 21st century, people are once again focusing their longing eyes on reform.

The 13th CPC Central Committee's Seventh Plenary Session, with an aim mainly at discussing a 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, is to be held soon. There are indications that during the next five-year plan, and even the coming 10 years, China will continue to make new steps with its reform and opening up to the outside world.

In their recent talks and speeches, our party and state leaders repeatedly mentioned the need to deepen reform. People noted that at a meeting with a foreign guest, when he stated that "the process of reform and opening up to the outside world should be accelerated," he repeated the remark in fluent English. When meeting with a foreign guest, State President Yang Shangkun explicitly stated: As far as China's reform is concerned, "we are ready to carry out the reform a little quicker." When briefing a foreign guest at a meeting, Premier Li Peng said: "In drawing up the 10-Year Program and the Eighth 5-Year Plan, full consideration will be given not only to economic development but also to continued steps of reform and opening up to the outside world."

In real life, people have more and more felt the strong flavor of deepening reform. Shanghai has promulgated its housing reform proposition, which is to be put into effect after popular discussions; the two-way system of rural contracted management responsibilities, with strengthened socialized services as the principal content, has been implemented in central Henan in an overall way; as an important content of financial reform, securities markets have been set up one after another in some cities; and reform experiments have attained good results in such areas as the enterprise contract system of profit and tax separation, the shareholding system, and the public servants system. "How to increase the content of reform" has become a hot topic of conversation, which economists and theorists are talking about with great relish.

Reform and opening up to the outside world are a path to strength for the country, which we should follow unswervingly. This is the crystallization of our country's practical experience over the last 10 years and also the consensus reached by the people of all nationalities throughout the nation through their own experiences. The worry held by a small number of people in society whether reform will be carried out in depth and the rumor circulating abroad that "China's reform is backtracking," as foreign media argued, apparently do not tally with the facts. Currently the national economy is in the stage of readjustment centering around the drive to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order. The implementation of the economic improvement and rectification policy is aimed at creating a sound economic environment for reform and development rather than "applying the brakes" to reform. Meanwhile, the completion of the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order itself also needs maintaining the reform policy's continuity and stability. In this regard, on no account is there any question of retrogression from reform and opening up to the outside world characterized by the socialist system's self-improvement.

The changes in the situation will provide a new opportunity of deepening reform. Through two years of economic improvement and rectification, marked improvements have been achieved in the environment for reform. The overheated economy has cooled down; the once runaway prices have been put under control; industrial overexpansion has slowed down; good harvests have been reaped one after another in agriculture; and the buyers' market for a considerable number of commodities has emerged, a phenomenon never seen in the last few years. In the face of the new turn for the better arising in the national economy, some economists said: "This is the very moment to deepen reform." Economist Liu Guoguang maintained: With the drive to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order developing in depth, it is not only necessary but also feasible to appropriately increase the content of reform. For example, we can steadily and surely implement some of the reform measures which had failed to be carried out due to the excessively strained economic environment and the pressure of inflation. After having completed the task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we will be in a position to speed up the pace of reform.

Resolving the present deep-level economic contradictions also calls for a more powerful support for reform. While having achieved marked results in the economic improvement and rectification program, in the real economic life, we have also encountered difficulties such as a drop in efficiency, an expansion in financial deficit, and an ineffective readjustment in the industrial structure. These problems are hard to avoid in the course of economic improvement and rectification. To solve these problems, it is necessary to seek a way out through deepening reform. To readjust the industrial structure,

not only should we have the aid of necessary administrative means but we should also carry out price reform and guide enterprises in making structural readjustments consciously through a rational price system; we should reform the financial, banking, and other areas; restrict the production of goods whose supply exceeds demand; develop the production of goods whose supply falls short of demand; rationalize the distribution of resources; and moreover, we should also reform the social security system to properly arrange for the livelihood of people awaiting jobs resulting from shutdowns.

In the last crucial decade before entering the 21st century, people are once again focusing their longing eyes on reform. How will China's reform proceed? Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy, recently disclosed: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we will devote every effort to deepening enterprise reform; improving the price system, establishing a macroeconomic regulation and control system; and expediting reform in the social security system, the housing sector, and the planning structure. In his report to a recent international meeting, entitled "The Current and Future State of China's Economic Development and Reform and Opening Up to the Outside World," Chinese representative Li Jiange stated: When it comes to reform, we want to integrate planned economy and regulation by market mechanisms. In the coming 10 years of reform, on the one hand, the market will play a greater role and, on the other, great stress will be placed on establishing a macroeconomic regulation and control system that accords with the socialist planned commodity economy's requirements. He went on to expound: While upholding the leading position of public ownership, we will continue to encourage the development of various economies other than that based on public ownership; we will introduce the shareholding system in some enterprises on a trial basis and clearly define the relationship of enterprise property rights; we will increase the proportion of the use of regulation by market mechanisms in price reform; and we will reform the financial structure and strengthen the central bank's role in macroeconomic regulation and control. It seems that with the implementation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, our country's reform can be expected to enter a new stage.

Article on Non-CPC Officials in Government

HK1101064991 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Dec 90 p 3

[Article by Liu Xiaoping (0491 1420 5493), Xu Shuang (6079 3642): "Several Points of Understanding on Non-CPC Officials Assuming Government Posts"]

[Text] For non-CPC officials to assume leading government posts is a major issue in our country's political life and has drawn the close attention of party committees at various levels from central to local ones. Recently, some non-CPC officials took up leading posts in the relevant ministries and commissions of the State Council, arresting

attention from a wide range of fields in society, and leaving a positive impression in and outside China. However, we should also be able to see that some comrades still have an inadequate understanding of work in this connection and even some incorrect opinions. To seek unity of understanding and enhance the level of consciousness in doing this piece of work well is undoubtedly essential for the present efforts to select and make arrangements for non-CPC personages assuming government posts, and to consolidate and polish the political structure of multiparty cooperation led by the CPC.

Non-CPC personages assuming government leading posts and participating in the administration of state affairs is conducive to improving the ties between the Communist Party and the general public, so that the party and government can be more receptive to supervision by the masses. Everything for the masses, full reliance on the masses, from the masses, to the masses, this is the basic line and epistemology of the Communist Party. Upholding the party's mass line and conducting extensive mass supervision is an essential requirement of the building of our country's socialist democratic politics. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: Our party, as a ruling party, always needs to receive supervision from various quarters. Non-CPC personages are an important channel through which the masses can voice their opinions and play a supervisory role. They have certain prestige and representativeness, and have extensive social contacts: One person is often associated with a class or another group in his field. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said, what seems to be a single hair is in effect a tuft of hair. By selecting and assigning government leading posts to non-CPC personages and sincerely cooperating with them, our party will be able to hear opinions and criticisms from various quarters in time, including some differences and criticisms that strike home, to receive "a kind of supervision that is hard to come by from party members alone." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1938-1965) p 213) "This will be highly beneficial for promoting socialist democracy, strengthening socialist legal system, preventing the party from losing contact with the masses, overcoming bureaucracy, and finding out and correcting in good time the shortcomings and mistakes in the work." (Deng Yingchao "Speech at the Second Session of the Sixth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee")

For non-CPC personages to participate in government work also contributes to the strengthening of the democratic and scientific transformation of decisionmaking, and the reinforcement of the basic function of the state power organization in controlling economic construction. In the socialist context, our fundamental task is to make energetic efforts to develop social productive forces centering around economic construction. Accordingly, organizing and leading the efforts in the socialist modernization drive becomes the basic function of state power. To give effective play to this function, it is imperative to first formulate principles and policies that

cater to national conditions and express popular aspirations to guarantee the correctness and scientific nature of decisionmaking. The participation of non-CPC personages in government work and the study, consultation, and formulation of state principles and policies is of great significance to the strengthening of the democratic and scientific transformation of decisionmaking and to the promotion of the socialist modernization drive. This is because the overwhelming majority of non-CPC personages are intellectuals in various fields, many of whom are experts and scholars with special expertise and rich experiences. By listening attentively to their suggestions and actively adopting their penetrating judgments, we can draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, extend and enrich our understanding of objective laws, so that the principles and policies we make will to a greater extent, conform to the objective reality, and more fully and correctly reflect the interests and demands of the general public. Because non-CPC personages are characterized by strong representativeness and extensiveness of contacts, through them, we can also unite with and influence the masses that they are associated with, especially the broad ranks of intellectuals, so that they will conscientiously implement these principles and policies, and we will be able to mobilize all positive factors to serve socialism. Comrade Zhou Enlai once made a good point: Non-CPC personages discussing state affairs with us "will not shake our policies and, on the contrary, will perfect our policies. These policies and decrees are what they agree on after discussion and therefore they will do a better job in propagating and explaining them." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai on the United Front" p 175) At present, the people in our country, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, are pushing forward the improvement and rectification and deepening of reform. Under the new circumstances, the people's governments at various levels should be more mindful of the need to give play to non-CPC personages' expertise and advantages so that we can work together with one heart, and make concerted efforts to overcome temporary economic difficulties and push forward socialist construction, reform, and opening up.

Some comrades raised this question: Since the Communist Party fought to win state power and is now staying in power, why is it necessary to give power to non-CPC personages? This closed-door tendency is totally incompatible with the generous heart of the proletariat. According to the Marxist point of view, the proletariat should not only emancipate itself but also emancipate all men; if it is unable to emancipate all men, the proletariat will not be ultimately emancipated itself. This is the basic guideline of communist movements and also that of the united front. In order to emancipate mankind, the proletariat must strive to unite with all its direct or indirect allies and form the most extensive united front at different stages of revolutionary development, to be ever-victorious in revolution and construction. Fighting in isolation, the proletariat will not be able to accomplish

the arduous task of emancipating mankind, not to mention, naturally, realizing the ultimate emancipation of the proletariat itself. Therefore, the proletariat and its political party should "treat other democratic classes and the whole nation with the broad vision of emancipating mankind" (Li Wei-han "The Communist Party of China and Chinese People's Democratic United Front"), and strengthen the unity and cooperation with non-CPC personages. Before classes are eventually eliminated, as long as our party is still in existence, this cooperative relationship should be carried forward with unshakable determination. The inability to see this point means ideological and political shortsightedness, and will harm our practice.

Some comrades argue that the Communist Party is the ruling party and all the government leading posts should naturally be taken by party members. This opinion is also lopsided. In the government under the people's democratic dictatorship, the Communist Party is in a ruling position and is the core of leadership. One cannot deductively equate the party with the state and the power. A political party and the state power are two fields distinguished by their different natures. The fact that the party wields the power does not mean that the party itself has become a power or administrative organ. Neither does it mean that "homogeneous" party member cadres should take the total control of the power or administrative organ. "State affairs are the public affairs of a country, not the private affairs of a party or a faction. Therefore, Communists only have the duty of going into democratic cooperation with non-Communist personages, but no right to exclude others and monopolize everything." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" one-volume edition, p 767)

Some other comrades worry that the participation of non-CPC personages in government work will probably weaken the party's leadership. Such worries and anxiety are superfluous and unnecessary. The party's leadership primarily finds expression in political leadership, i.e., leadership over political principles, political bearings, and other major principles and policies. When the political principles and political bearings are in conformity, it is for the very purpose of strengthening, not weakening, the party's leadership to select and assign leading posts to some non-CPC representative personages who sincerely cooperate with our party, stimulate their enthusiasm and creativity, so that the party's line, principles, and policies can be better implemented. When adhering to the party's leadership, it is also imperative to improve the party's leadership because only by so doing can the party's leadership be upheld and strengthened. In a power organ, bringing party members and non-CPC personages together to cooperate and giving full play to the latter's supervisory role and function of participating in, and discussing government and political affairs, may serve to further improve the party and government's work in various fields, and benefit the betterment and strengthening of the party's leadership.

After last year's "4 June" disturbance and dramatic changes in East Europe, some comrades started to doubt the virtue of our party's policy of cooperation with non-CPC personages. They are unable to distinguish between our country's system of multiparty cooperation and the Western multiparty system, worrying that the participation of non-CPC personages, especially members of democratic parties, in government and political affairs may lead to a multiparty system. These views and understandings are incorrect.

The democratic parties in our country are different from the parties in some East European countries. The social foundation for the democratic parties in their formation mainly comprised national bourgeoisie, urban petty bourgeoisie, and its intellectuals, and other patriotic democratic elements. These parties were formed on the basis of the common anti-imperialist, patriotic, and pro-democratic appeal of these classes and social strata. They are of the nature of class alliances. The founding political programs of the democratic parties raised basically the same requirements as the CPC's program during the period of new-democratic revolution. Therefore, starting from the very beginning, they established cooperative relationships with us to various degrees under the influence of our party's united front policy, and these relationships were constantly consolidated and developed as the revolutionary struggle proceeded. They fought hand in hand with our party and made important contributions to the success of the new-democratic revolution. After our country was transformed step by step into a socialist society, the democratic parties also gradually went through a historical transition. They, using the "Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" and the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" as their basic code of activities, took an active part in socialist transformation and socialist construction. They became "close friendly parties which are led by the CPC and give full cooperation to, and make concerted efforts with, the CPC in the socialist cause." ("The CPC Central Committee's Opinion on Upholding and Perfecting the CPC-Led System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation," shortened hereinafter as "Opinion") They are playing an important part in consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and promoting the socialist cause. In last year's political disturbance, the democratic parties made active efforts to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, and did much work for stabilizing it. Generally speaking, they did a good job. "Practice has proved that the democratic parties are the close comrades-in-arms of the CPC who have stood together with the latter through thick and thin, are an important force in our country's patriotic united front and also one that safeguards our country's unity and stability, promotes socialist modernization drive, and helps bring about the unification of the motherland." ("Opinion") In the democratic parties, we may place our trust; in the future of the long-term cooperation between the democratic parties and the CPC, we are full of confidence.

One must be able to see that the CPC-led system of multiparty cooperation is by nature different from the dual-party system or multiparty system in European and American countries. That type of dual-party or multiparty system is determined by the competition and strife within the bourgeoisie. The relationship between the parties is that of a ruling party with the non-ruling or opposition ones. They come to power in turn, contend with each other, adjust the interests of monopoly capital groups and safeguard the bourgeois political rule in various forms and ways. The multiparty cooperation in our country, however, is established on the basis of the socialist system with public ownership as main body and reflects and represents the fundamental interests of the whole people. There is no so-called opposition party or rotational government by various parties in China. The relationship between the CPC and the democratic parties is that of a ruling party with the parties participating in government and political affairs. They, for the same goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, cooperate with each other, supervise each other, and make concerted efforts to govern and administer the country, displaying the superiority of socialist democratic politics. This is unmatched by the capitalist party system. Those comrades who worry that the participation of democratic parties in government and political affairs will lead to a multiparty system have ideologically obscured the distinction between the system of multiparty cooperation and a multiparty system. In our country, involving democratic parties in government and political affairs and stabilizing the political structure of multiparty cooperation will not lead to a multiparty system and, quite on the contrary, will effectively prevent and resist the multiparty system in various forms. This is because only when the system of multiparty cooperation is fully developed can it be possible that no opposition party, multiparty system, and political plurality will find support in our country and a standing order and stability of the state can be maintained.

Official on College Students' Ideological Problems

HK1101072491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 Dec 90 p 3

[“Xu Weicheng, Executive Deputy Head of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, Calls for Earnestly Resolving Ideological Problems and Problems of Understanding Among University Students”]

[Text] At a national conference on the ideological and political education of universities and colleges, which ended the other day, Xu Weicheng, executive deputy head of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, called for earnest efforts to resolve deep-level ideological problems and problems of understanding among university students. He stressed that this issue should be made the focal point in our efforts to grasp well the ideological and political education of universities and colleges.

Comrade Xu Weicheng said: The party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that schools should

give top priority to morale education, for ideological and political education has a bearing on the future and fate of our country and nation, and on the issue of what kind of people we are bringing up. The majority of young students are patriotic, and they have taken a turn for the better in their understanding after receiving ideological education and making self-examination in the past year and more. We should seize this opportunity to carry out ideological and political education in depth. To this end, we should first resolve the deep-level ideological problems and problems of understanding among them.

In resolving deep-level ideological problems and problems of understanding, it is not enough to only talk about concepts. Young people are quick at changing their concepts. Today he is in favor of this concept, but if you talk with him after several months, you will find his concept has already changed. Young people need us to help straighten out their unstable concepts. With ample knowledge and large quantities of facts, we can strengthen their understanding of the current international economic and political situation, and their understanding of China's national conditions to firm their faith in the concept that only socialism can save and develop China. In doing so, we should use basic Marxist theory to give them scientific explanations on various major social issues. At the same time, attention should be paid to organizing young students to participate in social practice to enable them to set up a correct world and value outlooks in practice.

He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, also attended and addressed the meeting. He said: Universities and colleges should have a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Only by having a clear-cut stand can they unite the majority. It will not do to be weak-minded and to make concessions. In this connection, efforts should be made to carry on proletarian revolutionary traditions, persist in being both red and expert, and grasp well the struggle in the ideological field. He said that it is not enough by only relying on ideological and political work in our efforts to bring up university students, and a good job is required in educational reform. He also pointed out that universities and colleges should strengthen the ideological and political work among teachers, and great efforts should be devoted to fostering a contingent of Marxist theoretical backbones.

A total of more than 170 leading comrades from educational departments and 86 universities and colleges in provinces, cities, and prefectures throughout the country attended the meeting; and 67 papers were received during the meeting.

State To Secure Jobs for All College Graduates

OW1001181691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1425 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—China's college graduates, the majority of whom are financially supported by the state, will not be allowed to look for their own jobs when they graduate this year, a top education official said here today.

Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, said that completely free competition for jobs among college graduates is still not a suitable option for China. The government requires that enterprises and institutions which need college graduates introduce themselves on campus, he added.

In this way, the vice-minister said, the students do not have to go out and look for jobs in the last year of college, which in recent years has adversely affected their academic performance.

More than 580,000 college students will graduate by the autumn of 1991. Zhu reiterated that the state will secure a job for every graduate and no one will be unemployed, as some students currently worry.

Zhu said that the new emphasis in assigning jobs for college graduates this year is on key state and local projects related to economic construction, especially in national defense projects and research institutes in China's border and remote areas. China's new policy for college graduates, Zhu said, is to also suggest they work in township enterprises and collectively owned institutions.

As China is in dire need of qualified teachers in compulsory and college education, the vice-minister said, all the college graduates in normal schools or teachers schools are required to return to places where they came from.

"College graduates are treasures for China, and the proper assignment of jobs for them is related to the stability of the state and universities," he stressed.

In 1990 China had more than 540,000 college graduates. Nearly 95 percent of them are now working in grassroots enterprises and institutions. In recent years more and more college graduates have preferred to remain in the cities, even those whose homes were in rural areas. This trend is now being reversed.

Statistics show that last year the number of college graduates assigned to work in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai—the three largest cities in China—decreased by around nine percent. The ten border provinces and autonomous regions, meanwhile, received one fifth more college graduates than in 1989 and the total number of postgraduate students working in these areas doubled.

Experts say that in the last two or three years it has become difficult for China's college graduates to find suitable jobs. The relaxed policy of allowing students to find jobs on their own led to a lot of corruption and favoritism. They called on Chinese college graduates to be aware of the needs of the state.

Many Abducted Women, Children Rescued

HK1101043491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Dec 90 p 3

[Report by Feng Yuan (7458 1254): "A Great Number of Abducted Women and Children Saved in 1990"]

[Text] From November 1989 to October 1990, some 10,000 abducted and sold women and children were rescued in the country. At the same time, through special operations and routine work, the public security organs arrested some criminals who had abducted and sold women and children, and cracked down on a number of gangs.

In recent years, in some areas, the crime of abducting and selling women and children has become serious, disrupts social order, and affects economic construction and social stability. In Sichuan, the crime of abducting and selling women and children first occurred in the early 1970's, in the poor areas in the province's eastern parts; currently, on the average, each year almost 10,000 women and children are abducted and sold to other areas. According to analysis, the main reason it is difficult to totally stop the crime of abducting and selling women and children is: This crime is profitable; some women in the poor areas are cheated because they want to marry someone from outside in order to leave their poor native places; some male peasants in some areas want to "buy a bride" when looking for a spouse, and think that "buying a bride" is cheaper than marrying a local girl. In addition, some local leaders do not fully understand the seriousness and danger of this crime; they have a weak legal concept, and are not enthusiastic in stopping the crime and rescuing the victims. This is also an important reason.

The reporter learned from the recent work meeting on cracking down on crime in abducting and selling women and children, and on banning prostitution, that, since 1988, despite a very difficult financial situation, the central authorities still allocated a total of 19 million yuan as a special fund for "wiping out the six vices," "cracking down on abduction," and "investigation and abolition." In recent years, Shandong spent a special fund of more than 10 million yuan in various localities to fight this crime. Since 1980, Shandong handled 18,000 criminals who had committed abducted and sold women and children, and rescued more than 20,000 women and children. The responsible comrades in Shanxi and Anhui attached great importance to fighting this crime; acting according to law, they cracked down on the criminals who had abducted and sold women and children, and on the buyers who had seriously violated the bodily rights of the women and children. They also actively helped other provinces and regions to launch rescue work. At present, in Shandong and Shanxi, the crime of abducting and selling women and children has been basically checked.

The departments concerned crack down on crime and rescue the victims on the one hand, and on the other hand, actively get at the root of the problem: Launching education on the legal system, to enable the masses to consciously resist the illegal activity of abducting and selling people; helping the male peasants who have difficulty in finding a spouse solve their marriage problem; instructing the great masses of women to consciously resist the ugly habit of buying and selling

marriage, to build up their own pride, confidence, independence, and self-strengthening spirit, to rely on their own efforts to change the situation in their localities, and to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence.

Military

Yang Baibing Speaks on Art Performances

HK1001153091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
25 Dec 90 p 1

[Article by Yang Baibing (2799 4101 0393): "Continue To Advance in the Direction of Soldiers Writing About Themselves and Performing Shows About Their Own Lives; Push Our Army's Amateur Literature and Art Work to a New Height—Congratulatory Speech at All-Army Amateur Theatrical Festival Awards Ceremony 24 December 1990"]

[Text] The performances in the 1990 All-Army Amateur Theatrical Festival, which were put on in Beijing, the capital, and Nanjing, the famous city in the south on the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, for 15 consecutive days, have now successfully completed. The performances all showed a correct orientation and had healthy contents. The exciting and impressive performances created an exceptionally grand occasion and represented the highest level of literary and art creation and performances in the whole Army in recent years. They reflected the vigorous condition and the widespread mass participation in amateur art activities by the troops. On behalf of the General Political Department, I extend warm congratulations to the successful results of the All-Army Amateur Theatrical Festival, to the outstanding amateur performance troupes and performers who were commended by the General Political Department, and to the units and individuals who won awards in the theatrical festival! I also express heartfelt gratitude to the leaders and relevant institutions of the Nanjing and Beijing Military Regions for doing a great deal of organizational and guarantee work and to all comrades who worked hard for the theatrical festival.

The All-Army Amateur Theatrical Festival was held under the new situation whereby our Army is making great efforts to reinforce political construction and to do a good job in the ideological field according to high standards. It is the first time in recent years that such large-scale all-Army art performances were organized. Our purpose was to promote the further development of amateur literary and art work in the military units through art performances, to enliven and enrich the grass-roots cultural life, and to use socialist ideology and culture to occupy their position in the military barracks. The 15 delegations participating in the art performances represented the cream of the amateur art contingents in the whole Army. The 15 evening performances with different styles included more than 200 singing, dancing, and other forms of art shows, enabling soldiers to depict their own lives in an artistic form. The performances were healthy, elegant, lively, and vivid. They gave

expression to soldiers' lives from the north to the south and reflected the vigorous look of the military barracks. They depicted the brand new style of contemporary soldiers who dedicate themselves to national defense and the inseparable relations between the Armed Forces and the government and between soldiers and civilians, like those between fishes and water. The performances were a bunch of beautiful flowers which had bloomed in the art garden of the Armed Forces under the new situation in which we seriously follow the principle of "simultaneously carrying out rectification and promoting prosperity" laid down by the party central leadership; and firmly uphold the principle of "firmly advocating the main theme of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, firmly laying stress on the positive depiction of the real life in the Armed Forces, firmly placing social effects [she hui xiao yi 4357 2585 2400 4135] in the primary position." The performances had distinct characteristics of times and features of the Armed Forces: First, they had healthy and progressive contents; they eulogized the People's Army which is loyal to the party and faithfully loves the socialist motherland and the people, and they reflected the advances of the Armed Forces in the course of modernization. Second, the performances had a rich flavor of life and gave vivid expression to the day-to-day hard lives of the troops and the noble mentality and lofty aspirations of soldiers and cadres. Third, various forms of art performances were adopted, showing a plain and unadorned style and reflecting the different features of various units. Thus, the performances were popular with soldiers and cadres. Fourth, they not only carried forward the fine tradition of our Army's amateur art performances but also adopted some modern performance techniques and made quite a few innovations, giving new capacity for expression to some traditional things and making the amateur art activities more colorful and variable.

Most participants in the performances were grass-roots cadres and soldiers and over 90 percent of performance items were designed, conducted, and performed by themselves. They attained a rather high level of ideological content and artistic form, evoking strong repercussions in the leading organs, military units, and art troupes of the Armed Forces. Their achievements were manifold:

The theatrical festival enabled us to generally review the amateur literary and art creation and performance activities in our Armed Forces. In recent years, with the great support of the Central Military Commission and the General Headquarters [zong bu 4920 6752], party committees and political organs at all levels have attached great importance, and paid close attention, to cultural work in the grass-roots military units. They have overcome many difficulties and done a great deal of effective work in this regard. The vast number of amateur art workers keep a high sense of responsibility in serving the soldiers and serving the purpose of raising the combat effectiveness of the troops in an all-around way. They have acted all year round in grass-roots units, sentry

outposts, military ports, bases, depots, and forefront positions, and have created and performed a great deal of good items for cadres and soldiers. The theatrical festival showed that through cultivation and training during past years, the lineup of amateur art contingents in our Armed Forces has gradually grown strong with a galaxy of talent and their creations and performances have attained a new level.

The theatrical festival was a display of the new mentality of our troops in the course of reinforcing political construction. Most items in the performances drew material directly from the hectic life of soldiers and from the practice of Army construction, especially grass-roots construction, in recent years. Through the small performance stage we could see the occurrences on the "large stage" of our Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. We were also impressed with the utter devotion of the People's Army to the party, to socialism, and to the great motherland, with the noble thoughts and feelings of the broad masses of cadres and soldiers, who dedicate themselves selflessly to national defense and work hard in difficult conditions, and with the harmonious atmosphere in which unity is kept between officers and men and between the troops and civilians. The 15 sets of performances put on by different units of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force not only gave us a marvelous artistic treat but also showed us a general picture about how the military units are making vigorous progress under the new situation of reform and opening up.

The theatrical festival represented a bumper harvest in literary and art creation of the military units. Various units selected a large number of outstanding performance items to put on in the theatrical festival. Although some of them have yet to be further refined and improved, because they represented the soldiers' art and reflected their real feelings about military life, they were strongly appealing and touching. Their creations and performances did not stick to one single pattern and were vivid and lively. There were also many innovations in the themes and techniques of expression. Practice has once again shown that the prosperity of literature and art is first contingent on enhancement of the creative level. Without the development of amateur literary and art creation in past years, there would not have been such a bumper harvest as the theatrical festival.

The theatrical festival provided an opportunity for exchanging amateur art performance experience between various units. In the theatrical festival, people could learn from each other, compare each other's techniques, use other people's strong points to offset one's own shortcomings, and jointly make progress. Although the performances put on by various units had their own strong points, they could all reflect the realities of their own units and localities, show their own advantages, and adopt their special themes. Units stationed in the East Sea outposts, the western plateau, the special economic zones in the south, and the northern frontier fortresses all displayed their own special styles and flavors. The

soldiers there love the oceans, the blue skies, the border areas, and the remote mountains, and have their own feelings. The theatrical festival not only provided an opportunity for artistic exchanges but also enabled various military units to exchange their experiences in ideological and political work. Comrades who participated in the joint performances received vivid education and our ideological and political work also absorbed a lot of useful things from the performances.

The theatrical festival gave a great impetus to both amateur and professional literary and art work in the Armed Forces. In various major military units, leaders and the political organs all attached great importance to the theatrical festival. Many leading comrades and comrades attending the All-Army Literary and Art Creation Forum also attended the theatrical performances. At the end of the theatrical festival we shall select a batch of outstanding items and perform them before the party and state leading comrades. This will greatly encourage and promote amateur literary and art work in the Armed Forces. During the theatrical festival, the General Political Department commended 13 outstanding amateur performance troupes and more than 120 outstanding backbone performers. This has not happened for many years. All delegations taking part in the joint performances have further enhanced their understanding, seen their orientation more clearly, discovered their shortcomings, and boosted their morale. Through viewing the theatrical performances, many professional art workers in the Armed Forces were greatly inspired and deeply felt that as the amateur artistic activities in the troops were vigorously developing, they should redouble their own effort so that professional and amateur literary and art work can advance side by side and promote each other, thus bringing about a new situation in the literary and art work in the Armed Forces.

The amateur artistic activities, and especially the amateur singing activities, represent part of our Army's time-honored and good tradition in both wartime and peacetime. Such activities constitute an indispensable and important integral part of the political work in the Armed Forces and especially the cultural work in grass-roots units. In the new period of carrying out reform, opening up, developing the socialist commodity economy, and reinforcing the Armed Forces' revolutionization and modernization, the traditional form of amateur artistic activities still maintains its strong vitality. The development of such activities will play an important role in: Maintaining the dominating position of the revolutionary, healthy, and progressive ideology and culture in the military camps and barracks; resisting the corrosive influence of various decadent ideologies and cultures; increasing the attractive and rallying force of the Armed Forces; maintaining the stability of the troops; and raising the combat effectiveness of the troops. In the future, no matter what changes occur, the development of amateur artistic activities will always be indispensable in the course of consolidating the Armed Forces. Practice shows that such activities can play a role

that no other forms of cultural and recreational activities can replace in boosting the morale of the troops and encouraging cadres and soldiers. They can play a role that no other forms of ideological education can replace in cultivating the lofty sentiments of cadres and soldiers. Party committees and political organs at all levels should fully understand the great significance of this work, actually promote amateur literary and art work, and effectively enliven the cultural life in grass-roots units. This should be reckoned as a major part of the efforts to implement the "Summary" of the All-Army Political Work Conference and the "Program for Building Grass-Roots Military Units" and to reinforce the Armed Forces' political construction.

Comrades, the perfect success of the theatrical festival showed that we have a great potential and a good foundation in our grass-roots cultural work. At present, literature and art are necessary for occupation of the ideological position and to the "four modernizations" as well as the Armed Forces' construction. The vast number of military cadres and soldiers also need literature and art in their daily lives. This time, the theatrical festival was successful and all delegations achieved good results in their performances but we should still soberly note that the development of our amateur literary and art work is uneven and there remains a substantial gap between what we have achieved and what is required by our tasks of reinforcing the political construction of the military units and improving our ideological work among the troops. What we have achieved still cannot satisfy the increasing needs of our military cadres and soldiers in their cultural lives. Leaders, political organs, and all amateur art workers in the Armed Forces should make full use of the favorable conditions brought about by the theatrical festival, improve on your achievements, overcome your shortcomings, make unrelenting efforts, and further improve the amateur literary and art work in the Armed Forces as a whole.

We should continue to maintain the correct orientation of "letting soldiers write about themselves and reflect their own lives in the theatrical performances." Writing about soldiers, giving performances that reflect the lives of soldiers, and singing songs loved by soldiers represent the fundamental orientation of the amateur literary and art creation and performance activities. By not doing this, one deviates from the correct path. We must always bear in mind that the amateur artistic creations and performances must be based on the grass-roots military units and oriented to soldiers. The colorful military life provides inexhaustible sources for literary and art creation. In our amateur literary and art activities, the themes of creation, content of performances, forms of expression, and feelings of creators and performers should all be suited to the needs of the grass-roots military units. They should be brought into line with the actual thinking of cadres and soldiers, well coordinated with the central work of the military units, give expression to the hectic life of the troops, boost healthy conduct among military personnel, and warmly serve soldiers,

serve grass-roots military units, and serve all-around enhancement of the combat effectiveness of the troops. All backbone literary and art amateurs in the Armed Forces should conscientiously and repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "Speeches at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and "Deng Xiaoping on Literature and Art." They should more deeply understand their responsibilities, adhere to the correct orientation, and continuously enhance their ideological and artistic level.

We should closely link the work of reinforcing the organization of amateur art performance troupes with strengthening the cultural work in all grass-roots military units. The amateur performance troupes will act as "light cavalry" in the cultural domain as they directly serve the grass-roots military units and constitute a backbone force for enlivening the cultural work in the grass-roots military units. In order to raise the cultural work in the Armed Forces to a higher level and further promote the mass cultural activities in the grass-roots military units, we need to build a high-quality amateur creation and performance contingent. This contingent can play a multifaceted role in the Armed Forces and can provide comprehensive services in many fields. It will not only give performances but will also help combat companies train backbone art amateurs and guide the development of mass singing activities. Members of the amateur performance teams can be mustered together for a certain period for creations, rehearsals, and performances, and dispersed and sent back to their original units during other periods, so that they can continue to perform their original military duties. The amateur performance teams should be used as a backbone force for promoting the widespread development of mass amateur literary and art creation and singing activities in the grass-roots units. When assessing the work results of the amateur performance team in a unit, we should not only view the quality of its creations and performances but also view its role in enlivening the cultural life in the grass-roots military units.

We should always maintain the "amateur" characteristics and bring the "amateur" advantage into full play. For the amateur performance teams, being "amateur" is both their characteristic and their advantage. By enhancing the level of amateur literary and art creation and performance, we do not mean that the performance items should be "large" in scale, or "modern" in stage property and performance techniques, or "all-inclusive" in performance equipment. The amateur performance teams should keep themselves small in scale but strong in ability. Their members should be specialists in one field and versatile in many other fields. In their creations and performances, they should do their best to describe things and people in their own units, depict the four seasons in the barracks, reflect the sentiments of soldiers, and bear a lucid and lively style and a strong military flavor.

We should strengthen leadership over the amateur literary and art work and guarantee the healthy development of this work. We should note that enlivening the cultural

life in the grass-roots units is an important way to command the troops. Military organs at all levels and all types of cadres should bear responsibility for this. Leaders of the political departments should personally take up this work and other leaders and departments should show concern for and give support to this work. Necessary measures should be adopted to train and preserve backbone art amateurs in the military units and provide favorable conditions for their healthy growth. Consideration should be given to their ideological and political progress and strict demands should be set on their daily work and lives. They should be guided to become revolutionary soldiers with "lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and a sense of discipline." When being summoned to the performance teams, or when working at their original posts, they should be conscious of abiding by the military rules and regulations. They should not only play soldiers perfectly on the stage but should also be good soldiers off the stage.

Comrades, the year 1990 will soon come to an end. We can say that the amateur literary and art creation and singing activities in the whole Armed Forces have achieved remarkable results in the first year of the 1990's. In the coming year, we should continue our efforts and strive to create and perform more and better items on the occasion of commemorating the 70th anniversary of the party's founding. We should make greater contributions to the prosperity and development of literature and art in our Armed Forces and to the reinforcement of all-around building in our Armed Forces. It is hoped that the broad masses of professional and amateur literary and art workers in the whole Army will closely rally around the party central leadership and the Central Military Commission, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, spare no effort in work, make continuous progress, and strive to climb new peaks in the literary and art work of our Army.

Article Stresses Mao Zedong Military Thought

*HK1001115091 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
26 Dec 90 p 2*

[Article by Lu Jining (4151 0370 1337): "Mao Zedong Military Thought Remains Guiding Idea in Building Our Army"]

[Text] Mao Zedong Military Thought is a collective creation by our Army's outstanding leaders represented by Comrade Mao Zedong. It is the scientific conclusion of the valuable experiences drawn from their direction of the Chinese Revolutionary War and from the building of our Army. It is the powerful ideological weapon employed by our Army to defeat its enemies, win victories, and to grow and develop. However, a small number of hostile elements adhering to the bourgeois liberal stand have, in recent years, opposed the Communist Party's leadership and the socialist system. At the same time, they have also directed their assault against Mao Zedong Military Thought. Some people who were influenced by the bourgeois liberal ideas also felt that Mao

Zedong Military Thought was outdated and no longer applicable to today's needs. In fact, the new developments in present day class struggles both at home and abroad particularly demand that we uphold and develop Mao Zedong Military Thought. Therefore, it is of specially great significance to reiterate and explain that Mao Zedong Military Thought remains the guiding idea in building our Army.

I.

That Mao Zedong Military Thought remains the guiding idea in the building of our Army is decided by its scientific and truthful nature.

Mao Zedong Military Thought is a body of science which came out of, and has been verified by, the practical experiences in China's Revolutionary War. Its contents are extremely rich and profound. In spite of the great changes in today's domestic and international situations, and in the state of our Army, Mao Zedong Military Thought is still suitable as a guide in building our Army and in future wars of resistance against aggression.

Comrade Mao Zedong and our other outstanding Army leaders regarded the building of the people's Army as the primary issue in the armed struggle. They stipulated the following: Our Army's objective is to wholeheartedly serve the people, its principle is that the party commands the guns, its lifeline is political work, the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and its three major tasks are combat, production, and mass work. An entire system of guidelines and methods related to the Army's political work was also established and included implementation of the three great political, economic, and military democracies. Today, the concrete implementation of these basic principles and system in our Army building may be different from that carried out during the war years but, if these basic principles and system which have proven to be effective in previous Army building endeavours are abandoned, then the nature of our Army will also change. Comrade Mao Zedong and our other outstanding Army leaders also systematically expounded the basic theories of the people's war, which are principally as follows: Emphasis on the Army and the people as the foundation of victory, and mobilization, organization, and reliance on the people to conduct war under the party's leadership; fighting defensive and protracted wars strategically and offensive and short wars utilizing war campaigns and combat; concentrating elite forces for strikes against isolated enemy positions; and others. The concrete process and prosecution of future wars of resistance against aggression may differ vastly from that of past revolutionary wars but, if we abandon these basic theories, strategies, and tactics which have proven effective in previous fighting experiences, we will be unable to win future wars of resistance against aggression. After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong and the others also proposed the important directive on strengthening national defense during peacetime and making the

Armed Forces revolutionary, modern, and regular. This is of even more direct guiding significance in the endeavour to step up building of our Army today.

The basis of Mao Zedong Military Thought is to seek truth from facts. It has always persisted in proceeding from China's reality and in using Marxism as the guide in formulating the guiding principles and the strategic and tactical directions for Army building and battle plans. For instance, on the question of the path of China's revolution, it pointed out the policy of encircling urban areas through the countryside and the armed seizure of political power; on building a People's Army, it systematically resolved the question of turning a revolutionary armed force made up primarily of peasants into a new type of People's Army that was proletarian in nature; and in directing war operations, it correctly presented an entire set of operational principles for each period of the revolution. The essence of Mao Zedong Military Thought is military dialectics. It includes, among other things, dialectics on the building of a People's Army and dialectics on the strategies and tactics involved in a people's war. For example, the dialectics in military and political works and the dialectics involved in such concepts as belittling the enemy in terms of strategy and accentuating its importance in terms of tactics; protracted war and war of quick decision; regular warfare and guerrilla warfare; mobile warfare and static warfare, war of annihilation and war of attrition; conducting operations from internal and external positions; and the concentration and dispersal of forces, etc. All these form the magnificent contents of the dialectical elements of Mao Zedong Military Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong always opposed an ossified and stubborn metaphysical approach to the study of war and military theory. As early as 1936, he pointed out: "All the rules of war develop according to the development of history and of war; nothing is constant." Speaking, in 1958, on the ten major military principles, he also noted: "The ten major principles are still applicable and there are many parts which may still be used in the future. Marxism is not static. It moves forward. The ten major principles should also be supplemented and developed and, if possible, amended according to the real conditions in future wars." Hence, an intensive study of and adherence to Mao Zedong Thought on seeking truth from facts and on military dialectics is of extremely important and realistic significance in guiding our Army building endeavours and preparation for future wars of resistance against aggression.

II.

That Mao Zedong Military Thought remains the guiding idea in our Army building endeavours is decided by the fundamental objective in the building of our Army and by the national and military conditions in our country in the new period.

The fundamental objective in building our Army in the new period is to build a strong, modern, and regular revolutionary army and modernize our country's national defense. However, the modernization of our national defense does not mean the modernization of

any models. Rather, it seeks to proceed from the prevailing national and military conditions of our country and to realize a modern socialist defense with Chinese characteristics. This requires that we insist on Mao Zedong Military Thought as the guiding idea in building our Army.

Revolutionization is the fundamental indicator which distinguishes our Army from the armies of all capitalist countries. To ensure that our Army modernization advances along the correct path, it is necessary to persist in educating the troops with Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army, adhere to the objective of wholeheartedly serving the people, steadfastly implement the four cardinal principles, and carry out the guidelines, policies, and principles since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. These are the basic guarantees for a good job in Army building in the new period.

The national and military conditions in our country are different from those in other countries. The realization of a modern socialist defense with Chinese characteristics aims to highlight our personality amid the generality involved in the modernization of the national defense. An important feature here is the need to inherit our Army's fine traditions, comply with the principles on Army building as formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong, and to further develop these fine traditions and Army building principles under new historical conditions. We should also inherit and develop Mao Zedong's strategic and tactical ideas on the people's war. Modern and future wars will have their distinctive differences from the wars of the past. In particular, they are more abrupt and destructive, cover larger battlefields, involve more complicated operational commands and directions, and pose more difficulties in logistical guarantees. At present, many countries are engaged in researching new military theories. We may use the results of their research as reference but we definitely cannot copy them because we are a socialist country. The future wars that we may be engaged in would still be self-defensive wars against aggression. Therefore, the only strategic guideline which may be adopted is active defense, while the fundamental mode of fighting is the people's war which relies on the masses. Consequently, it is necessary to uphold Mao Zedong's strategic and tactical ideas on people's war and, at the same time, to probe for the rules of future wars based on changing conditions and to create a new form and new battle operations for people's war under the new conditions in order to enrich and promote Mao Zedong Military Thought.

III.

That Mao Zedong Military Thought remains the guiding idea in our Army building endeavours is determined by the fact that it is still developing. A series of important directives from the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have boosted Mao Zedong Military Thought and serve as the guide in building our Army in the new period.

Mao Zedong Military Thought possesses great vitality and is a growing body of truth. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a series of important directives from the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have given further boost to Mao Zedong Military Thought. These important directives illustrated the following for the first time:

1. Army building in the new period should be subordinate to the overall interest of national construction and should be carried out under this overall interest. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee ended the "leftist" error which had prevailed for a long time in our party's guiding ideology and put forward the strategic policy shifting the focus of work onto socialist modernization and construction centering on economic construction. In accordance with this strategic policy Comrade Deng Xiaoping, standing on the high plane of the overall interest in national and military building, explicitly pointed out that the Army should voluntarily submit itself to the overall interest of national construction, that everything should be subordinate to this overall interest, and that the Army should actively support the country by concentrating its efforts on promoting economic construction. The reason for this was: The modernization of agriculture, industry, and science and technology is the foundation for modernization of defense. Modernization of national defense, including that of the Army's equipment, is only possible if production forces have developed rapidly so that the national economy may acquire a better foundation. During peacetime, given that the limited financial and material resources of the country can only allow concentration of efforts on one area, it is first necessary to engage in economic construction. The Army should take into consideration this overall interest and should act in compliance with it in order to actively pursue the building of the Army itself.

2. Army building in the new period should revolve around the Army's modernization and be directed basically toward the improvement of the Army's self-defense capabilities under conditions of modern warfare. After the founding of the PRC, our Army stepped up its modernization and regularization efforts. However, later, owing to the influences of "leftist" guiding ideology, the normal process in Army building was disrupted. In particular, Lin Biao's "highlighting of politics" and his proposal that "politics can smash everything", "spiritual supremacy", and so on caused enormous damage to our Army building endeavours. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party revived the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Even as the CPC Central Committee explicitly defined realization of the four modernizations as the general task for the entire party in the new period, it also pointed out that the building of our Army should be centered on modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the existing low level of modernization is an objective fact and that "it should be admitted that our Army does not have sufficient capability to engage in

modern warfare." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping 1975-1982" p 58) Only by altering this condition can our Army properly fulfill its sacred mission to defend the motherland's four modernizations. How should the building of our Army centered on modernization be stepped up? Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Start from education and training." "In the absence of war, education and training of the Army should be placed in a strategic position." (Ibid, p 57) He also put forward specific views including those about better management of military academies and schools at all levels. Recently, Chairman Jiang Zemin stressed at a work meeting held at the General Staff Headquarters that all comrades in the Army should exert all efforts to earnestly do a good job in training and administration and strive for results so that the troops can become politically competent, militarily tough, well-disciplined, and guaranteed to be strong. Vice chairman Yang Shangkun pointed out: "Our Army can become a strong fighting force only if all arms of the services are organically integrated in terms of structural organization, training and command, and administration." (HONGQI No. 15, 1984) All these directives form the fundamental guidelines for the building of our Army.

3. The relationships between efforts to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize the building of the Army in the new period should be correctly handled while the troops building should be stepped up comprehensively. Efforts to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize our Army form an integral body. In particular, revolutionization embodies the essence of the People's Army and is the prerequisite and guarantee for the modernization and regularization of our Army. The directives issued by the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are all important guidelines designed to step up revolutionization of our Army. At the same time, they also explicitly point out that the building of our Army should be centered on modernization and intended to further enhance our Army's self-defense capabilities under conditions of modern warfare. These directives include that the Army should: Inherit and foster its fine tradition; uphold the four cardinal principles; insist on the party's absolute leadership over the Army; step up political building; strengthen and improve ideological and political work; ensure that our Army will always be politically competent; train revolutionary soldiers with ideals and moral integrity, education, and discipline; and that the Army and civilians should jointly launch activities connected with spiritual civilization. Complementing the efforts to modernize the Army is the regularization of the troops. It is thus necessary to implement a unified command, unified system, unified organization, unified discipline, and unified training. A correct explanation and handling of the dialectical relationship between the "three endeavours" is an extension of Mao Zedong Military Thought.

IV.

In view of the new developments in the class struggles both at home and abroad, the building of our Army can only become a strong pillar for dictatorship of the

proletariat through a conscientious study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought.

In recent years, the situation in international class struggles appears to be more serious and complicated than it was a few years ago. Taking advantage of the mistakes and setbacks in some socialist states, Western reactionary forces relentlessly attacked the socialist system, claiming that they wanted to be "witnesses to the concluding chapter of the communist experiment." Responding to this countercurrent in the international scene, an extremely small number of people in the country who were opposed to the party and the socialist system, and who were steadfastly engaged in bourgeois liberalization, also began to act up. By adopting various deceptive and conspiratorial means, they incited a shocking upheaval and counterrevolutionary riot in the capital city of Beijing last year as spring turned to summer. After the quelling of the upheaval and riot, some fled overseas where they intensified their collaboration with reactionary forces in the West and abroad and stubbornly pursued an antiparty and antigovernment position. Confronted by the new situation in class struggles both at home and abroad, we should realistically step up the building of our Army. To do so, it is necessary to earnestly study and implement Mao Zedong Military Thought for the following reasons:

A strong political stand and persistence on the party's absolute leadership over our Army is possible only through the study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought. On the question of the armies of socialist countries, the bourgeois liberal ideas primarily advocated that the Army should be "nonpartisan" and "apolitical" and attempted to eliminate the party's organization and leadership in the Army. Naturally, our People's Army has always submitted to the party's leadership and obeyed the party's command. Under the new historical conditions, we still need to insist on educating all cadres and soldiers in Mao Zedong Military Thought, and steadfastly implement it. Only the conscientious study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought can make it possible to fundamentally resist the influences of bourgeois liberal ideas and put the Army under the absolute leadership of the party.

Education, training, and all preparations for an anti-aggression war can be carried out well only through the conscientious study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought. Because international reactionary forces have not given up their attempts to topple us, and because the ambition of the superpowers to lord it over the world has not disappeared, our Army must strive to conduct education and training successfully and to be well-prepared for a war against aggression. The conscientious study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought will enable us to recognize the weaknesses and reactionary nature of international reactionary forces and hegemonism. It will also enable us not to be

frightened by their truculence but to maintain a high degree of vigilance against them. We will then be able to overcome lethargy and carelessness, truly putting education and training in a strategic position and treating them as regular work. We will also then be able to truly take into account real war conditions, continue to raise the level of education and training, and incessantly boost our Army's self-defense capability under conditions of modern warfare so that it will always be unconquerable.

Our Army's fine traditions can be inherited and fostered, and the close ties between our Army and the people preserved forever, only through a conscientious study and implementation of Mao Zedong Military Thought. Our Army is the people's own Army under the leadership of the Communist Party. During the war years, our Army, fighting for the interests of the people, won great victories in agrarian war, the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, and the liberation war. Today, under a new situation characterized by the development of a socialist planned commodity economy and by reform and opening up, our Army should continue to earnestly study and implement the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly, as formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong for our Army, so that all cadres and soldiers will understand that the maintenance of close ties with the people is the source of our Army's strength.

They will then voluntarily observe mass discipline, promote the Army's relations with the government and the people, and foster our Army's fine traditions.

In brief, regardless of changes in the domestic and international situations, as long as we conscientiously study and implement Mao Zedong Military Thought, and inherit and foster our Army's fine traditions, then our Army will always be unconquerable and will always be a strong, unwavering pillar for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Commentator on Keeping Party Organizations Sound
HK1001134791 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
20 Dec 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Constantly Keep Party Organizations Sound—on Strengthening Grass-Roots Party Branch Building (Part Three)"]

[Text] Being the powerful fighting force in the grass-roots units, the party branches are the bridges and links between the party and the masses. They exist for realizing the party's political tasks. To strengthen the building of party branches, it is first necessary to establish a perfect party branch committee and form a strong leadership collective, which is capable of organizing and leading the party members in implementing the directives and orders of the higher authorities and formulating and implementing resolutions in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. Only in this way can the party branch committee become a nucleus leading the vast numbers of party members to fulfill the party's tasks victoriously.

Many comrades already understand that in the years of war, whenever a new Army company was established, the first thing it would do was to establish a party branch and perfect the party branch committee. After fighting a battle, if the key party members were killed, the first thing to do in the reorganization was also to develop the contingent of party members and perfect the leading body of the party branch. Under the new historical conditions, to place our Army always under the absolute leadership of the party, to ensure that it can always have a firm and correct political orientation and maintain a high degree of centralism, unity, and stability, and to ensure that the vast numbers of commanders and soldiers are able to stand the severe tests of opposing peaceful evolution and the severe tests of reform and opening up and the peaceful environment, so that the party's tasks can be successfully fulfilled and the overall building of the grass-roots units can be continuously promoted, it is all the more necessary to perfect party organizations, especially to strengthen the powerful leadership of the party branch committee.

To perfect the grass-roots party organizations is a very important task. But the existing facts show that some grass-roots party branches are not perfect. Some are still unable to establish a five-person branch committee and some, although with five members, are often imperfect due to the absence of certain members. Especially after the demobilization of some senior soldiers each year, some branches have only two or three committee members. All this has brought about harmful influences to the building of grass-roots party branches. For example, some party branch committees are unable to hold a meeting for a long time and some important work of the Army companies cannot be discussed in good time. Some important matters are decided by the cadres' meetings or administrative meetings, or sometimes merely by the company commander and political instructor after a brief discussion. As time passes, the people's sense of collective leadership of the party branch is getting blunted and the leading role of party branch is also weakening.

A reason for understanding the imperfection of some grass-roots party organizations is that some people do not have a sufficient and profound understanding of the great importance of collective leadership of the party branch. There is also a reason in concrete work. Some grass-roots units are not maintaining a relatively stable contingent of party members at all times and do not have sufficient full party members. Thus, it is impossible for them to establish a perfect party branch committee. Therefore, we are required to pay attention to the following work: On the one hand, it is necessary to increase the people's understanding so they can know clearly the role and position of the party branches in the building of Army companies and understand that a perfect organization is the prerequisite for upholding the party's principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership and ensuring the unified leadership of the party branch. On the other hand, it is necessary to study

and improve the work of developing grass-roots party organizations to gradually establish and maintain a relatively stable contingent of full party members and ensure that a five-person party branch committee can be established in the great majority of companies. In those units where it is difficult to establish a five-person branch committee, a three-person committee should be established. At the same time, a reelection should be held every year for members of the branch committee. Whenever there is a vacancy in the committee, it should be filled as soon as possible. Thus there will always be sufficient committee members to ensure that the grass-roots party branch committees are always in a perfect situation.

Commentator Discusses Party Branch Building

*HK1001140191 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
24 Dec 90 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Maintain a Relatively Stable Contingent of Party Members—on Strengthening Grass-Roots Party Branch Building (Part Four)"]

[Text] The grass-roots party organizations are composed of a certain number of party members. To maintain a good-quality and relatively stable contingent of party members is an important condition for perfecting party organization and giving full play to the fighting role of party branches and the exemplary role of party members.

We should admit that in the work of recruiting new party members, most grass-roots party branches in the Army have conscientiously followed the party's policy on recruiting new party members in the new period and have insisted on recruiting new party members under leadership and in a planned way. This suits the needs of party building and Army building. However, there do exist certain incorrect understandings and practices in some grass-roots party organizations on the question of recruiting new party members. Some are regarding this work as the "trump card" in mobilizing and maintaining the initiative of the soldiers. Because of this, a soldier is usually not admitted to the party if he is not about to retire from military service. Some are recruiting new party members according to seniority. Unless a soldier is about to leave the Army on retirement, he would not be admitted to the party. As a result, there have been great fluctuations in the number of party members at the grass-roots level. For this reason, in order to maintain a relatively stable contingent of party members, the work of recruiting new party members must be improved. It is not only necessary to ensure that there are always a certain number of party members but also necessary to establish a rational structure and normalize the work relating to the party members' recruiting and leaving.

To do a good job in recruiting new party members, it is necessary to resolutely implement the policy of being enthusiastic and cautious and put high standard and quality in the first place. With this as the prerequisite, it is necessary to carry out this work in light of the

characteristics of the Army and the needs of the grass-roots party organizations. In our country, as the compulsory military service system is being adopted, members of the grass-roots units are constantly flowing. This requires us to recruit new party members harmoniously and in a planned way while overcoming the trend of concentrating on quantity alone to the neglect of quality, so that a relatively stable contingent of party members can be maintained in the grass-roots units. Some cadres of the grass-roots units are apprehensive that as the time of trials is too short for new soldiers, it is not "secure" to recruiting them into the party. That is why they are taking an attitude of "giving no consideration in the first year, observing in the next year, and recruiting in the third." This is a negative practice. Our Army is an armed group under the absolute leadership of the party and shouldering special tasks. The environment and conditions of the Army are comparatively hard and the soldiers receive more education and experience more tests than others. Therefore, it is possible for them to grow faster than other people. Moreover, whether one is qualified for party membership is not decided by the years of military service. Some soldiers had already received education in party organizations and gone through all kinds of tests before they were enlisted in the Army. After being enlisted in the Army, there are also differences in the efforts they make and the education they receive. As a matter of fact, many new party members in the grass-roots branches, who have just been enlisted in the Army for one or two years, have become the backbone of the companies. However, many of those who were suddenly recruited into the party before demobilization are of lower quality and are not doing well in the local units. The grass-roots party branches must make greater efforts in educating, training, and recruiting new party members. They must be enthusiastic and serious in selecting and training new soldiers as soon as they join the Army and do painstaking ideological work so that those who are qualified for party membership can be absorbed to the party as soon as possible. They must use the same criteria to judge the soldiers with different lengths of military service and recruit all those who are qualified for party membership to the party without any delay. At the same time, they must pay attention to rationalize the structure relating to the length of military service of the party-member soldiers while ensuring a good quality. If we do in this way, we will surely be able to solve the problem of lacking full party members in the grass-roots units and ensure the normal flow of party members there so that the work of recruiting new party members can develop in a benign cycle at the grass-roots level.

To maintain a relatively stable contingent of party members in the grass-roots units, the efforts of all units concerned are required. For example, the units at the brigade and regimental level must exercise effective control in a planned way. They must pay attention to the balance between party member reserve and key soldiers reserve. When they decide to extend the length of service of some soldiers, they must give first consideration to

party members. After some veteran soldiers have retired, they must properly readjust the distribution of party members. The junior command schools must attach importance to recruiting new party members from among the students so that most of them can become party members before graduation. Priority should be given to the assignment of cadres to the grass-roots units and the transfer of the grass-roots party-member cadres must be strictly controlled. Provided we pay attention to strengthening grass-roots party organizations, enhancing the Army's fighting power, and do our work enthusiastically and carefully, we will surely be able to maintain a relatively stable contingent of party members in the grass-roots units.

Article Urges Resisting Bourgeois Influence

HK0801151891 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
13 Dec 90 p 3

[Article by Bo Jiantai (2672 0494 3141): "Resolutely Resist the Corrosive Influence of Bourgeois Political Theoretical Viewpoints"]

[Text] The "Minute" issued by the General Political Department concerning strengthening and improving political work in the Army under the new situation has pointed out: We must "pay great attention to the struggle against corrosion." The infiltration and corrosion of hostile forces are not unitary but involve various political, ideological, economic, cultural, and living areas and sectors. Their attacks take the form of "sugar-coated bullets" such as the bourgeois lifestyle of money and pretty women, or corrosion by bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints. Accordingly our "anti-corrosion struggle" should include various political, ideological, economic, cultural, and living areas and sectors, and cannot be confined to only one aspect or one area. Of course, judging from the focus of attacks and corrosion by hostile forces, which is in the political theoretical area, we must pay special attention to resisting the corrosion and pollution by bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints.

Hostile forces within and without the country are infiltrating and corroding us with the aim of opposing the communist leadership and overthrowing the socialist system. Therefore they are concentrating on attacking and opposing the four cardinal principles: Vilifying that Marxism is "outdated," attacking our party for engaging in "power politics," preaching a "multiparty" system, slandering socialism as a "failure," preaching private ownership, attacking the system of people's democratic dictatorship as "totalitarian and dictatorial," preaching the pursuit of the capitalist system. They have also seized on and exploited some failings and mistakes that surfaced in the socialist construction and reform and the dark side of society, waving the deceitful banner of slogans such as "democracy, freedom, and human rights," and spreading bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints. They have successfully deceived people,

especially youths without political experience and theoretical training in Marxism. Compared with the naked corrosion such as money and pretty women, bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints are more powerful in deceptiveness and disguise. Moreover these things can shake people's ideals, faiths, and value concepts and are therefore more dangerous. If we say money and pretty women can lead people toward the abyss of sin, then the political infiltration and corrosion by hostile forces will lead to the downfall of the party and country. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago that spiritual pollution is capable of wreaking havoc on the country and people. Against this we should never lower our guard.

The infiltration and corrosion by hostile forces not only spread to various sectors but also are obviously directional. Dulles, the maker of the "peaceful evolution" strategy, had placed his hope for a peaceful evolution on the third- or fourth-generation Chinese people, that is on the Chinese youths. The young officers and soldiers in our Army have many strong points as well as some weaknesses. Generally speaking, they are weak in political theoretical foundation; they do not go through much political struggle and training of arduous life, and their world outlooks are immature. These political weaknesses of theirs open them to the influence of political viewpoints such as "democracy, freedom, human rights, multiparty system, and balance of powers" preached by people engaged in bourgeois liberalization, and have made them prone to accept ideological influences such as "individuals as the centre" and "individuals as the supreme yardstick," and so became biased in value concept. This, plus the partial nature of their way of thinking and emotional manner in observing things, have made it all the easier for bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints to find loopholes to corrode. Therefore, resisting the corrosion of troops, especially young officers and soldiers, by bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints becomes an extremely important aspect and content for the anti-corrosion struggle in the Army, and must be grasped tightly and well in a serious manner.

The key to resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints on troops and especially on young officers and soldiers lies in strengthening education and guidance. First, we must strengthen the study of Marxist theory, guide everyone to understand clearly why it has been necessary for our country to take the socialist path, steel faith in socialism and communism, spell out why our country must be led by the CPC, strengthen the trust in the party, why our country must adhere to the guidance of Marxist theory, steel faith in Marxism, why our country must adhere to people's democratic dictatorship, and strengthen the socialist democratic concept of the legal system. In ordinary times we must strengthen the guidance of young officers and soldiers on book reading and studying during their leisure hours. Good books can encourage people to make progress and bad ones can push people downward. Therefore we must guide young officers and soldiers to read at leisure more books which are politically progressive, ideologically healthy, knowledge-giving, and

encouraging. Political organs should organize book reading activities and periodically analyze the reading situation so that they can at any time correct any biased direction in reading, and with it, can lay an ideological theoretical foundation for resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois political theoretical viewpoints. Second, we must strengthen political guidance for young officers and soldiers. They have relatively strong political passions but lack political experience. Sometimes they tend to view complicated political struggles with personal and good wishes and innocent feelings, and hence get confused in matters of truth and falsity and thus get taken in. Therefore, it is necessary to organize them to seriously and systematically study the party's direction and policies at critical junctures, strengthen their consciousness of keeping in line with the party, and guide them to strengthen their own ability to distinguish fundamental truth and falsity in historical lessons and experiences and international and domestic political struggle, and to make a solid stand amid complicated domestic and international situations and waves and winds. In this way, young officers and soldiers will become the reliable successors to the revolutionary cause and the construction of our Army.

Economic & Agricultural

Song Jian Calls for Developing Marine Resources

OW0801143091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)—China will put stress on the development of coastal belts, islands and offshore waters in the 1990s, State Councillor Song Jian said here today.

Addressing the first national meeting on development and protection of marine resources, Song, who is also minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, said that in the 1990s China should make the coastal areas and islands prosperous through development of a comprehensive economy.

China has a coastline of 18,000 km, 5,000 islands and large offshore areas. In 1989 China's marine industry produced an output value of 24.5 billion yuan (about five billion U.S. dollars), accounting for 1.7 percent of the gross national product.

He said that development of marine resources is an enormous project, which calls for the efforts of both the central authorities and the localities. Coastal provinces, regions and municipalities should list research, development and protection of marine resources in their economic and social development plans.

Local government should give full play to their role in administration of marine resources, resolutely prohibit wanton discharge of pollutants into the sea, over-fishing, illicit operations and construction, and other activities damaging marine resources.

Customs Statistics Show Increase in Foreign Trade

OW1001210791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1911 GMT 18 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)—China's total value of imports and exports for the year 1990 reached 115.43 billion U.S. dollars, 3.4 percent more than in 1989, according to a report from the General Administration of Customs here today.

Customs statistics reveal that the total export value set a new record of 62.07 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 18.1 percent over 1989. The total value of imports declined by 9.8 percent to 53.36 billion U.S. dollars, due to the effects of sanctions by Western countries and the reduction of domestic demand for imported goods.

Last year saw a further improvement in the composition of export commodities, the report said.

The percentage of exported electrical products increased and the amount of garments kept increasing last year. The past year also registered a rise in the export of crude oil, oil products, coal, steels, copper, medical products, cement and household ceramic wares. Imports of chemical fertilizer, regenerated fabrics for the textile industry, iron ore, non-edible vegetable oil, caprolactam, paper and cardboard increased, while those of industrial raw materials, including natural rubber, log, paper pulp, synthetic fabrics, synthetic fabric yarn, fleeces, oil products, steel, copper, aluminum, and television kinescopes shrank. Imports of cigarettes and other luxury items were effectively controlled, and those of TV sets, radios, radio-recorders, household refrigerators, motorcycles, cameras and sedan cars dropped by large margins.

Last year the export-oriented economy of the coastal areas developed continuously and exports from the special economic zones grew steadily. Among the export goods, the percentage of products from foreign-funded enterprises expanded, according to the report.

China now has economic relations with over 190 countries and regions, the report revealed.

Commentator Views Agricultural Situation

HK1001154191 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
17 Dec 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Have a Correct Understanding of the Agricultural Situation"]

[Text] It remains an issue not to be ignored, how to have a correct understanding of the country's agricultural situation. With a bumper harvest this year, it is of particular significance to guard against an unrealistically optimistic sentiment to ensure a further growth in agriculture.

This year's agricultural situation is most gratifying. A good harvest rarely seen in recent years was reaped this year as a result of the efforts of party committees and governments at all levels in implementing the party's decisions made at

the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee calling on the whole party and the whole country to concentrate their attention on agriculture; their strengthened leadership and input in agricultural production; and, what is more, favorable weather in most parts of the country. However, the better situation we are under, the more sober-headed we should be. We should be aware of problems existing in current agricultural development, otherwise, we may easily slacken our efforts in agricultural production, thus giving rise to economic twists and turns. This is a lesson of history learned over the years, and a case particularly worth bearing in mind is the one in which agriculture fell into a stagnant situation following the bumper harvest in 1984.

At present, it is too early for us to say that our agricultural production has been lifted out of stagnancy, still less say that there will not be any new problems in our future agricultural production. Instability and many serious restrictive factors in agricultural production are still in existence, and new problems begin to arise while the old ones have not yet been completely resolved. Therefore, it is an important ideological prerequisite to putting a real end to stagnancy that we have a correct understanding of and attach importance to these problems, and acquire a long-term knowledge of not slackening our efforts in agricultural production in the slightest degree.

First, although it is the fruit of people's hard work, the country's agricultural harvest cannot be gained without the help of nature. To ensure a stable development in agriculture, a solid foundation is a must. Particularly in recent years, the effective irrigated acreage has been reduced, the capability to fight natural calamities dropped, and farmland capital construction remains a weak link. This state of affairs demands prompt change. The current comprehensive productivity of our agriculture is represented by two eights, that is, 800 billion jin of grain and 80 million dan of cotton, which fluctuate in accordance with climate changes year after year with imbalanced increase margins in different localities. The increased grain output in three northeastern provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region alone has accounted for about 70 percent of this year's total increased output of over 15 billion kilograms. Such being the case, to enable agriculture to reach a new level and strengthen potential forces, it is imperative for us to devote major efforts to improving production conditions and ecological environment, and raising the comprehensive productivity.

Second, because our population increases by more than 17 million people annually, although the total grain output increases, the per capita grain output has not yet reached an all-time high. The per capita grain output was 395 kg in 1984, a year with the highest per capita grain output in history. Although last year's total grain output exceeded that of 1984, the per capita output was only 365 kg. This year's per capita grain output is expected to reach 375 kg, which is still lower than that of 1984. We are faced with heavy responsibilities and a long road in our efforts to bring about a rough balance between our grain output and population growth.

Third, a correct attitude is required in handling the huge pressure on agricultural products, especially on the consumption demand for grain, which is brought about by economic development and the increase in people's income. At present, although urban and rural residents' direct per capita grain consumption stands at about 210 kg without any further increase, their indirect consumption is on the rise. Of the caloric intake of our urban and rural residents in 1989, the proportion of animal food has already exceeded 10 percent, a level higher than developing countries' average level of nine percent but lower than the world average of 11 percent. During the transition period from a life with enough food and clothing to a fairly comfortable life, it is an inevitable trend to increase the consumed quantities of animal food such as meat, eggs, and milk. To adapt ourselves to such a change, we need to, on the one hand, readjust consumption structure, guide consumption, and check waste; and on the other hand, put forth higher demands on agricultural development.

Moreover, the drop in the country's per capita acreage of cultivated land is an acute problem, and the problem of "not being able to gather in, store, distribute, and transfer" in grain storage, purchase, and sale in some localities has also dampened peasants' potential enthusiasm in grain production. All these merit enough attention.

In the coming 10 years, the grain production of our country is expected to reach two new levels. By the year 2000, the per capita grain output is expected to reach 400 kg, which means the total output will reach 500 billion kg on the basis of a 1.25-billion population. That is to say, the grain output should be increased at an annual average rate of 7.5 billion kg in the coming years. It is possible but arduous to attain such a goal, and what counts is how to further grasp well agricultural production to turn potential productivity into a practical one.

It is obvious that the current state of affairs and goals of agricultural production as well as various soft and hard restrictive factors have all posed many rather difficult questions for us. Therefore, we should by no means be unrealistically optimistic and slacken our efforts.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have already worked out new plans for next year's agricultural production, which will serve as the foundation of our efforts to win a great harvest next year, and acquire a unified understanding on bringing about greater agricultural development in the future. It should be noticed that in order to further grasp well agricultural production, we should also rely on policies, input, and science and technology. In doing so, the central issue is to mobilize the enthusiasm of four main bodies, that is, from the central authorities to localities as well as rural collectives and peasants. Efforts should be made to continue stabilizing and perfecting various basic policies on rural economy; enhance the level of social service; raise the comprehensive productivity; and promptly resolve such problems as "hard to sell" so as to open a new phase in agricultural production and strive for more and greater successes.

East Region**Lu Rongjing Chairs Meeting on Plenum Documents**

*OW1101042791 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee was held in Hefei today. The agenda of the session included relaying and studying the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and a report on the condition of Anhui's work in 1990, and discussing this year's work.

Comrades Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Zhao Baoxing, Wang Shengjun, Shi Lei, and Shao Ming attended the session. Comrades Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, and Hou Yong attended the session as observers.

Today's session was chaired by Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee. A total of 37 of the 41 members of the provincial party committee who were supposed to attend the current session did; the other four were on sick or administrative leave. A total of nine alternate members of the provincial party committee were supposed to attend the current session, but only eight attended as one was on administrative leave.

Attending the current session as observers were 227 people, including members of the provincial Advisory Commission, provincial Planning Commission, party members who are members of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference; secretaries of prefectural and city party committees, commissioners, and mayors; responsible leaders of commissions and departments under the provincial party committee; secretaries of party committees of departments and commissions under the provincial government; secretaries of party committees of universities; and secretaries of party committees of large enterprises and institutions.

At today's session, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Fu Xishou and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, briefed the participants on the documents of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The session will hear and examine a report by a responsible member of the provincial party committee on economic work and a report on the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and will adopt, after deliberation, the resolution of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and discuss documents on strengthening the building of a system of socialized service in the field of agriculture.

The session is expected to last five days.

Jiangsu Technology Market Regulations Published

*OW0901142391 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
27 Dec 90 pp 3, 4*

[Regulations of the Jiangsu Province Governing Management of the Technology Market—adopted at the 18th Session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 19 December 1990]

[Text]

Chapter One: General Principles

Article 1. These regulations are drawn up on the basis of Jiangsu's actual situation and of the "PRC Technology Contract Law" and other relevant laws and regulations of the state for the purpose of invigorating the technology market, promoting the integration of economic development with science and technology, protecting the legitimate interests and rights of people engaged in technology trading, and improving management of the technology market.

Article 2. All legal persons and citizens engaged in technology trading in Jiangsu are to observe these regulations.

Article 3. The technology market is an important part of the socialist centralized market. It refers to the trade relationship among buyers, sellers, and intermediaries relevant to technology development, technology transfer, technology consultations, and technological services, including all types of science and technology development, application, dissemination, and services.

Article 4. People's governments at all levels are to uphold the general policy of opening up, enlivening, supporting, and guiding the technology market. They are to uphold the principles of separating management and operation, centralizing management, and diversifying operations so as to serve grass-roots units.

Article 5. All relevant departments, trade unions, and science and technology associations are to play an active part in developing the technology market. They are to take all forms of effective measures to promote technology trading at all levels and through all channels, and are to work in coordination with government departments in managing the technology market within their respective fields.

Technology trading conducted by units and individuals is not restricted by regional or departmental ties or by any form of ownership.

Article 6. Technology trading is to be conducted in accordance with state laws, regulations, and policies. It is to take into account the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals.

Parties engaging in technology trading are to follow the principles of voluntary participation on equal footing, reciprocity on a compensatory basis, honesty, trustworthiness, and consensus of views through consultations.

The legitimate rights and interests of buyers, sellers, and intermediaries are protected by law.

Chapter Two: Administrative Organs

Article 7. Science and technology commissions are departments under people's governments at all levels in charge of the technology market. They are to oversee the implementation of relevant state laws and regulations, as well as of these regulations; they are in charge of the administration of the technology market in their respective localities. Their primary responsibilities are:

1. Publicizing and implementing state laws, regulations, and policies relevant to the technology market and drawing up regulations governing the administration of the local technology markets, as well as overseeing their implementation;
2. Examining and approving the credentials of technology organs of the same levels;
3. Organizing and supervising the notarization and registration of technology contracts, examining credentials, and providing professional guidance, supervision, and inspection;
4. Training administrative and operating personnel of the technology market, and evaluating their performance; and
5. Compiling statistics relevant to the technology market.

Article 8. Industrial and commercial administrative organs at various levels are departments supervising technology trade. Their primary responsibilities are:

1. Approving the registration of legally established technology trading organs and supervising their operation;
2. Supervising and checking on the conclusion and fulfillment of technology contracts;
3. Identifying and disposing of invalid technology contracts; and
4. Cracking down on all types of lawless technology trading that violate industrial and commercial administrative regulations.

Article 9. In accordance with their respective responsibilities, departments in charge of planning, economic, financial, taxation, banking, price, auditing, and statistical affairs are to work in coordination with each other in supervising the technology market.

Chapter Three: Technology Trading Organs

Article 10. Technology trading organs are legally established organs with the purpose of promoting the commercialization of technological achievements. They engage primarily in technology development, technology transfer, and technology consultations, and provide technology-related services.

Article 11. Citizens, as well as enterprises, institutions, and science and technology groups having the legal status of a person are eligible to establish independent or nonindependent technology trading organs and to undertake technology trading.

Technology trading carried out by units conforming to this provision are to be organized and managed by special organs authorized by legal persons.

Article 12. Clearly defined specialized technological businesses are required for the establishment of technology trading organs. The personnel of these organs are to include technicians whose specializations are compatible with their technical and professional services, and these organs are to have the essential technological means.

Technology trading organs are to undertake their activities within the spheres that have been authorized, and they are to be subject to the guidance, supervision, and inspection of departments in charge of the technology market.

Article 13. Applications for the establishment of technology trading organs engaging in integrated development, production, and marketing of sciences and technologies are to be submitted by units or citizens. After having been examined and approved (citizens are to provide their identity cards) by competent authorities according to their administrative ties, the applications will be referred to the departments in charge of technology market at the same level for examination and approval. After having had the technology trading credentials certified, the applicants are to register their organs at industrial and commercial administrative organs of the same levels and to receive the "license for enterprise or corporation operation" or "operating license." They are then to register at taxation organs.

Article 14. When technology trading organs change their names, addresses, legal representatives, businesses, forms of operation, amounts of registered capital, length of operating periods, or business expansion or suspension, or when they divide, merge, or relocate, they are to have the changes, including changes regarding their opening or closure, registered at the same registration organs within 30 days of the approval of the changes by the examination and approval organs.

Chapter Four: Administration of Technology Trading

Article 15. Legal persons and citizens engaging in technology trade are to be responsible for the legality, authenticity, and reliability of the technological products they provide.

Technology that violates state laws, regulations, and policies; that infringes upon state or public interests; or that infringes upon other people's legitimate rights and interests; is not allowed on the technology market.

Article 16. Services listed below do not belong to the category of technology trading:

1. Survey, design, construction, and installation of construction projects;
2. Processing, production, maintenance, and marketing of products and spare parts, as well as the contracting of such businesses; installation and maintenance of equipment; cargo transportation, storage, and custody; labor service coordination; the contracting of construction projects; and testing with conventional means;
3. Living services, commodity middleman services, and other nontechnical services;
4. Educational and production programs sponsored by all types of schools for their students; and
5. Scientific and technological projects undertaken by nonindependent science and technology businesses and technical consultative organs themselves.

Article 17. Technology trading may be conducted in many forms, such as establishing technology trade centers; holding technology trade fairs; holding meetings for bidding, negotiations, or information release; holding science and technology exhibitions; or coordinating scientific research and production.

Article 18. In organizing large-scale provincial or inter-provincial technology trading activity, the sponsoring unit is to obtain approval from the provincial department in charge of technology market and report to the provincial administrative department for industry and commerce for the record. In organizing large-scale technology trade spanning various localities and departments within the province, the sponsoring unit is to obtain approval from the department in charge of technology market in the locality selected for the activity, and is to report, for the record, to the administrative department for industry and commerce as well as the tax office at the same level. All sponsors of trade fairs are to register with the administrative department for industry and commerce according to relevant regulations.

Departments in charge of technology markets are to conduct examinations on the ability and facilities of the sponsoring units to hold technology trading activities.

Article 19. Intermediary service is a social service for promoting commercialization of technological achievements. Intermediaries are to follow the principles of honesty and good faith, communicate information on supply and demand of technology, correctly appraise technology as a commodity, safeguard the interests of the state and the parties involved, maintain confidentiality of the technology of the parties concerned, and assume due economic responsibilities specified in the agreement.

Chapter Five: Management of Technical Contracts

Article 20. All legal persons and citizens conducting technology trading activities within the administrative

region of our province should follow the stipulations of the "PRC Law on Technical Contracts" in drawing up written contracts, and gradually promote the use of standardized technical contracts prepared under the supervision of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Article 21. Certification or notarization of technical contracts is to be agreed upon by the parties concerned on a voluntary basis, unless otherwise stipulated by the state.

Article 22. Technical contracts are to be registered once in a locality. The provincial Scientific and Technological Commission is in charge of registering technical contracts throughout the province. It may entrust other relevant units to register technical contracts within the entrusted scope.

Registration of technical contracts involving state secrets is to be handled according to the state regulations on maintaining confidentiality.

Article 23. In handling the registration of a technical contract, the contract being submitted for registration is to be examined primarily from the following angles:

1. The legality of the subject, the object, the terms, and the procedures for drawing up the contract.
2. Whether the desires of the parties concerned are truthfully and precisely expressed;
3. Distinguish between the technical and nontechnical aspects of the technical contract;
4. Verify the proportions, as specified in the contract, of the total technical revenues and the technology trading remuneration after the contract concerned has been performed.

Article 24. The application for certified registration of a technical contract is to be filed by the parties to the contract—namely, the party engaged in research and development, the transferrer of technology, and the provider of consultation and services—to the units in charge of registering technical contracts in their respective localities within 30 days after the conclusion of the technical contract.

Article 25. Once a technical contract has been certified and registered, the departments concerned are to follow the relevant regulations of the state and localities and give preferential treatment in credit, taxation, rewards, and so on. With the registration certificates and the technology trade remuneration receipts, which are issued in a unified manner, the parties concerned may proceed to the tax offices to pay taxes. Parties representing agencies may follow the related regulations of the state and the province, and show the abovementioned certificates to the banks to claim remuneration and apply for scientific and technological loans.

The preceding provision is not applicable to contracts for which certified registration has not been applied or which have not been registered.

Article 26. No management fees or other extra fees are to be charged for certification and registration of technical contracts with the exception of the basic costs for contract registration approved by the commodity price departments.

Article 27. Confirmation and handling of invalid technical contracts, as well as arbitration and lawsuits related to disputes in technical contracts, are to be handled according to the "PRC Law on Technical Contracts" and its rules for implementation, as well as other relevant state regulations.

Chapter 6: Financial and Tax Management of Technology Trading

Article 28. The prices of technology as a commodity are to be determined through discussions by the parties concerned, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The method of payment for technology trading fees is to conform to the relevant state regulations.

Intermediaries who facilitate technology trading may obtain reasonable remuneration. The amount of remuneration, which should be within the reasonable limit set by the relevant departments, is to be determined by the parties concerned.

Article 29. Technology trading fees of a state-owned or collectively owned enterprise which are to be delivered in lump sum are to be paid first from the technical development funds and the new product testing funds of the enterprise. Any remaining portion may be drawn from the enterprise's operating expenses after approval is obtained in accordance with the regulations. If a fairly large amount is involved, payments may be made in installments. If the payment is to be made by deducting a percentage from the newly increased sales volume or earnings, it is to be drawn from the newly increased pretax earnings from the implementation of that technology.

Technology trading fees of establishments are to be drawn from the balanced overhead expenses or extra-budgetary revenues. Those that do not have balanced overhead expenses and extra-budgetary revenues are to draw on their overhead expenses.

Article 30. Technology trading revenues are to be subject to strict business accounting and supervision by financial and tax authorities.

Technology trading revenues of technology trading agencies of all enterprises, establishments, and social organizations are to be incorporated into and managed under the normal system of accounting for financial revenues of the respective units in accordance with the stipulations of the state financial system.

Financial, tax, and auditing departments at all levels should strengthen financial management and auditing

through supervision over technology trading in order to perfect their financial management system.

Article 31. After the complete or partial fulfillment of the contract, the transferrers and developers of technology or the providers of technological consultations and services may draw a certain amount of remuneration from the net revenues from the technology trade in accordance with the unified state regulations to reward personnel who have made contributions. This amount is not to be counted as the total amount of bonus for the unit. Taxes on bonuses and individual income regulatory taxes are to be collected in accordance with the relevant state regulations.

For verification of the amount of remuneration, the person concerned is to go to the original registration organ with the certificate of registration of a technical contract and the cost-accounting statement made by the financial department. If the contract is a technical service contract, proof provided by the contract awarder certifying that the contract has been fulfilled is also required.

Departments at all levels in charge of the technology market are to strengthen management over the use of technology trading expenses and the allocation of remuneration funds by various units. Banks at all levels are to strengthen supervision in this regard.

Article 32. Legal persons and citizens engaged in technology trade are to pay taxes according to the law and are to use the standard technology trading invoice form prepared under supervision of the tax department.

Departments at all levels in charge of the technology market are to assist the tax department in taxation of technology trading.

Article 33. Science and technology, planning, economic, financial, and banking departments at all levels are to take measures to open new financial sources so as to raise money for setting up a technology market revolving fund. Where conditions permit, banks may extend special loans for technology trading.

Chapter 7: Technology Market Statistics

Article 34. The work of technology market statistics consists mainly of making statistical investigations and analyses of technology markets throughout the province, providing statistical data, and exercising statistical supervision.

Departments at all levels in charge of technology markets are to establish a technology market statistical system based on the registered technical contracts. In doing statistical work, they will be subject to the guidance of the statistical department of the people's government at the same level.

Article 35. The principal tasks of technology market statistics are:

1. Implementing the state plan for technology market statistical investigation, fulfilling in a timely manner the statistical work projected by the state and provincial departments in charge of the technology market and by the statistical department of the people's government at the same level, and providing statistical data strictly according to the facts;

2. Formulating statistical plans for the local technology market according to the demands of the state statistical department and making arrangements to put the plans into execution; and

3. Conducting statistical investigations and analyses, and exercising statistical supervision of the development of the local technology market.

Article 36. Legal persons and citizens engaged in technology trade within the administrative jurisdiction of this province are to promptly provide information to meet the needs of statistical investigations in accordance with the "Statistics Law" and with the relevant state and provincial regulations. They are not to give false reports, omit certain information from their reports, refuse to submit reports, or delay their reports, and no data are to be falsified or tampered with.

Chapter 8: Legal Responsibilities

Article 37. In conducting technology trading, whoever violates the state rules on security and discloses state secrets in science and technology is to be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state "Security Law."

Article 38. Whoever does any one of the following is to be punished by the industrial and commercial administrative organ or the department in charge of the technology market at and above the county level as dictated by the scope of their functions. The punishment may range from a fine, confiscation of illegal gains, and payment of indemnity to closing down for rectification and revocation of the license. If the case is so serious as to constitute a crime, prosecution is to be instituted by the judicial organ according to the law so as to determine the offender's legal liabilities.

1. Illegally transferring technological achievements, plagiarizing others' technological achievements, or infringing upon others' technological interests;

2. Making, publishing, or broadcasting false technology advertising or deceiving the other party with false information, thereby inflicting a heavy economic loss on the other party;

3. Buying and selling technical contracts or drawing up false contracts;

4. Illegally transferring technical contracts and using technical contracts as a basis to sign subcontracts for profit-making purposes; or

5. Operating without a license or doing illegal business in the guise of technology trading.

Article 39. If administrative personnel in charge of technology markets and handling the registration of technical contracts do any one of the following, the competent authorities at the next higher level are to mete out criticism or education, or take disciplinary action against the leaders concerned or the individuals directly responsible for the conduct according to the administrative functions involved. If the case is so serious as to constitute a crime, the offender is to be prosecuted according to the law so as to determine his criminal liabilities.

1. Abusing power to engage in embezzlement, bribery, and other malpractices for selfish ends;

2. Dereliction of duty causing serious losses;

3. Other conduct constituting neglect of duty; or

4. Engaging in or being involved in business activities.

Article 40. Withholding of profits, indiscriminate issuance of bonuses, and violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 30 and Paragraph 1 of Article 32 of these regulations are to be investigated and dealt with by financial, taxation, and auditing departments, respectively.

Article 41. In the case of a violation of Article 26 of these regulations, the price administrative department is to confiscate any illegal gains and may also impose a fine.

Article 42. Punished units or individuals, if not agreeable to administrative or economic punishment, may, within 15 days of receiving notification of the punishment decision, apply to the next level of authorities above the department making the punishment decision for reexamination of the case. If they do not accept the decision made on the basis of the reexamination, they may, within 15 days after receiving the notification of the decision of reexamination, file a lawsuit with the people's court. If no application for reexamination and no lawsuit is filed and if no action is taken to meet the requirements of the punishments, the administrative department making the punishment decision is to ask the people's court to enforce the punishment.

Chapter 9: Supplementary Provisions

Article 43. Based on these regulations, the provincial people's government may enact detailed rules for their implementation.

Article 44. These regulations take effect on the date of promulgation.

Nanjing Celebrates Taiping Revolution Anniversary

*OW1001214891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1444 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Nanjing, January 10 (XINHUA)—A score of experts and scholars held a symposium to celebrate the 140th anniversary of the Taiping Revolution here this morning.

The Taiping Revolution, the largest peasant uprising in China's history, broke out in January 1851. During the revolution, its leader, Hong Xiuquan, established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864) in Nanjing.

The participants noted the democratic spirit of opposition to the feudal autocracy of the time and the rebels' anti-imperialist nationalism.

300 people gathered here to commemorate the revolution yesterday.

Local newspapers, TV and broadcasting stations have also highlighted the anniversary.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Vocal Performance

*SK1101085791 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese
4 Dec 90 p 1*

[By Liu Yuhua (0491 3768 5478): "Mr Huang Jinbo Gives a Successful Singing Performance in Jinan"]

[Text] Doctor Huang Jinbo, an American of Chinese origin, participated in the "voice of Bohai" singing performance for Chinese and American singers cosponsored by the China Association for Promotion of International Friendship and the Bohai Advertisement Company in Jinan. The performance was held at the Shandong Gymnasium on the evenings of 1 and 2 December. With profound feelings toward the Chinese people, he sang nearly 10 songs of various kinds in Chinese and English. He made the singing performance a success along with the singing of several domestic singers.

Leading comrades including Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, watched the first performance and met with Mr Huang Jinbo before the performance.

Shandong Exhibit on Production Base Construction

*SK1101035991 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] On the morning of 10 January, Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, cut the ribbon for the opening of the exhibition on Shandong Province's achievements in the construction agricultural commodity production bases in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. According to the materials on display and the information provided by Gao Xianqing, director of the provincial agricultural department, our province scored significant achievements in the construction of agricultural commodity production bases in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. During the period, the state and the province arranged

613 million yuan of funds for the construction of agricultural commodity production bases. A total of 97 grain production bases, 24 fine-quality cotton production bases, 29 livestock breeding bases, 70 farm product export bases, and 36 brand-name, special and fine-quality goods production bases were built. These production bases are distributed in 90 percent of the counties in the 16 cities and prefectures of the province. They have played an important role in developing local resources, which constitute the advantages of the localities, improving the capacity for comprehensive agricultural production, and promoting the transformation of the product economy to the commodity economy in rural areas.

According to initial statistics and analysis, in its endeavor to build agricultural commodity production bases, the province improved 5.08 million mu of irrigated areas, freed 12 million mu of areas of waterlogging, and transformed 11.5 million mu of low- and medium-yielding farmland through developing farmland water conservancy projects and providing supporting machinery, thus notably improving the conditions for agricultural production. In the past five years, more than 760 agrotechnical service organizations, more than 800 plant protection teams and 2.2 million mu of fine-strain cultivation bases were established in counties and townships. More than 50 percent of the base counties have established comprehensive agrotechnical service systems. The capacity to produce brand-name, special and fine-quality farm products, and to earn foreign exchange through export of farm products has improved notably. The annual volume of the products purchased for export totaled about 500 million yuan. The production capacity of major farm products extensively improved. Grain production bases increased their production capacity by 1.45 billion kg, and the cotton production capacity was increased by nearly 70 million kg. The economic returns were 10 times the investment.

Through the materials of the 24 counties advanced in the construction of production bases, the exhibition reflects the experiences of various localities in various fields. Leading comrades Zhang Qianjin, Miao Fenglin, Ma Zhongcai, Liu Zhongqian, Wang Shufang, Ma Shizhong, Lu Maozeng, Su Yiran, Zhu Qimin and Qin Hezhen attended the opening ceremony.

Li Zemin Discusses Economic Tasks, 7th Plenum

*OW1001123191 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] At the close of the provincial work meeting on the planned economy yesterday, provincial party Secretary Li Zemin called on party organizations and members at all levels throughout the province to earnestly study and implement in depth the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, strengthen the party committee's leadership over economic work, wholeheartedly pay attention to both economic construction and party building, mobilize people

throughout the province to do a good and solid job in economic and various other work this year, and work hard to attain the province's second-step strategic modernization objectives.

Comrade Li Zemin said: Party organizations at all levels must earnestly organize the broad masses of members and people to study the Proposals of the CPC Central Committee for Drawing Up the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, the important speech delivered by Comrade Jiang Zemin, and the explanations of the draft proposals by Comrade Li Peng. On the basis of the spirit embodied in the documents of the Seventh Plenary Session, we must unify our ideology, heighten our understanding, give impetus to our work, make all efforts to tackle any problems that may be encountered in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, enhance our sense of historical responsibility and urgency for and confidence in achieving second-step strategic objectives, adopt a correct guiding ideology on economic work, and promote initiatives in implementing the party's basic line and various guiding principles. Li Zemin said: The party committee, the people's congress, the government, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and other departments all must set their minds on economic construction as the central task. It is necessary for science and technology departments to plunge themselves into the main battlefield of economic construction, for education departments to train qualified personnel for economic construction, for economic administrative departments to provide support in theory and public opinion, and for law enforcement and supervision departments in charge of economic affairs to strictly enforce the law and carry out effective supervision to serve the interests of economic construction and create a sound environment for economic development. It is necessary to promote a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy through the concerted efforts of all of society.

Touching on guiding principles and focal points of this year's economic work, Li Zemin said: On the premise of persisting in and improving the control of economic volume, we must emphasize readjusting the industrial structure, promoting technological advancement, improving management as well as economic quality and efficiency, and strengthening reserves for development. It is also necessary to pay attention to the tasks of readjusting the economic structure; strengthening basic industry; reorganizing, reforming and upgrading existing processing industry; continually improving the economic environment; rectifying the economic order; and further expanding the scope of opening to the outside world. Coastal and inland areas in the province must coordinate their development and strive to achieve common prosperity.

Li Zemin pointed out: It is necessary to maintain the continuity and stability of economic policy, cultivate the

attitude of taking the overall situation into consideration, and promote the spirit of hard struggle. In order to ensure and promote smooth progress in economic construction, party committees at all levels must persist in firmly grasping two major tasks simultaneously, namely, that while paying attention to economic construction we also must stress party building. We must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work and the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must carry out education on the situation and role of enterprises, strengthen our conviction in socialism, and promote all activities relating to the year of quality, variety, and efficiency. We must stress the campaign to increase production and practice economy, to increase revenue and retrench expenditures, and to help propel various other work in enterprises. We must consolidate and promote stability and unity in the political situation; continue to strengthen party building; thoroughly carry out reeducation on ideals, sense of purpose, and discipline among leading groups so as to be truly able to withstand tests in implementing reform and open policy; and serve the broad masses of people well.

Central-South Region

Hong Kong Drug Trafficker, Others Executed

HK1101121391 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] This morning the Guangzhou urban government held a meeting in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall on banning narcotics, at which the urban People's Court announced death sentences on six criminals, including He Dawei, involved in drug trafficking. The death sentence was carried out immediately. At the same time the court announced sentences on another 13 drug traffickers and drug addicts, the sentences ranging from death to fixed-term or life imprisonment.

The six criminals executed were the chief culprits in the major criminal cases that were cracked by Guangzhou public security organs during the August 1988 to November 1989 period. He Dawei, who came from Hong Kong, bought 16.6 kg of opium and 2.305 kg of heroin from Tan Bingwei, Chen Shiyi, and Lin Shiyu in Guangzhou. He was arrested by the police when he tried to carry the narcotics back to Hong Kong.

Today the Guangzhou People's Court sentenced He Dawei to death and executed him.

Hu Guohao, an unemployed citizen of Guangzhou, acquired the bad habit of taking drugs. He refused to repent and mend his ways, even after he was compelled to give up the bad habit. To finance his habit he sold off his property and went so far as to steal others' valuables in collusion with Huang Jinghua. In the preliminary hearing, the Guangzhou Haizhu People's Court sentenced Hu Guohao to seven years' imprisonment.

[words indistinct] Li Zhiliu pointed out at the meeting: A considerable number of drug traffickers are from Hong Kong and Macao. They join up with lawless persons on the mainland to traffic in narcotics. Taking and trafficking in drugs are serious crimes. These unlawful practices not only endanger the people's health, but also lead to other serious criminal offences, such as theft, robbery, murder, smuggling, and so on, causing incalculable harm to public security. Therefore it is necessary to resolutely crack down on drug traffickers and addicts. No such crimes are allowed to spread unchecked.

Zhongshan Chief Procurator Dismissed

HK1001142791 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1347 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Dispatch by reporter Liu Taishan (0491 3141 1472): "Li Zhenguang, Chief Procurator of Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, Was Removed from Office"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline"]

[Text] Guangzhou 10 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A resolution was adopted to remove Li Zhenguang from the office of Zhongshan City chief procurator according to the law at the 17th session of the Seventh Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee this morning.

The session listened to a report by Zhang Peiyu [1728 1014 1342], acting chief procurator of Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate on the proposal to remove Li Zhenguang from the office of the chief procurator of Zhongshan City People's Procuratorate. Through deliberation, the session held the view that during his office, Li Zhenguang had violated discipline regarding procuratorial organs handling cases and financial discipline, and violated the law while exercising it. His mistakes were serious. According to relevant regulations, it was decided to remove him from office.

Guangdong Plans for Spiritual Civilization

HK0901133791 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO
in Chinese 29 Dec 90 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Issues Main Points of the Plan for Building Spiritual Civilization during the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period"]

[Text] Recently, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued the "Main Points of the Program for Building Spiritual Civilization During the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period." The provincial party committee pointed out: Building spiritual civilization constitutes an important component part of our effort to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. At a time when reform and opening to the outside world continues to develop in depth, the economy and society are making progress, and the international situation is undergoing a major change, it is all the more important to really strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The provincial party committee called on all units and

departments to formulate specific plans and measures to implement the main points in light of their actual conditions. The full text of the document is as follows.

The 1990's are the vital decade for China in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We have to continue to preserve political and social stability and maintain sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy. We also must strengthen the building of spiritual civilization so that it will coordinate with social and economic development and provide the building of material civilization with powerful spiritual motive force, intellectual support, and ideological guarantees.

Over the last few years, especially since last year, this province, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and provincial party committee, has made fresh progress and fairly good achievements in building spiritual civilization. The general trend has been sound and progressive. However, we should be soberly aware: While the international reactionary forces are trying to effect "peaceful evolution" in socialist countries, some unhealthy and backward tendencies that are incompatible with socialism exist domestically, found in the people's ideals, convictions, sense of values, moral concepts, and cultural quality. Therefore it is all the more important and necessary to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

In accordance with the principle of paying equal attention to material civilization and spiritual civilization, all localities should formulate a plan for building spiritual civilization, as well as one for economic development and social progress for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Since it is unlikely to list all the tasks involved in building spiritual civilization, which covers a fairly wide range, this document can only set principal requirements for the building of spiritual civilization in light of the plan for economic development and social progress laid down by the government, and make the requirements as practical as possible. This document will break into 10 points, and the last point will deal with tasks for 1991.

I General Objectives and Tasks

The general objectives and tasks for building socialist spiritual civilization are: Improve the people's ideological and moral quality and raise their scientific and cultural level, train a new type of people with "four virtues," cultivate a favorable general mood of society, and build a beautiful environment to guarantee implementation of the party's basic line and to promote social progress. It is necessary to upgrade the building of spiritual civilization province-wide during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

II Basic Measures

1. Adhere to the principle of paying equal attention to the building of two civilizations, and make politics and

economics, as well as consciousness and matter infiltrate each other, depend on each other for existence, and promote each other.

2. Combine training, guiding, building, and managing. "Training" means training people through school education, theoretical studies, ideological and political work, and so on. "Guiding" means giving guidance, clearing channels, and mediating disputes. It is necessary to guide the masses to make progress, facilitate the flow of views, allow the masses to air their opinions, and soothe their feelings through carrying out various activities, keeping open various channels, and giving expression to democracy. "Building" means building positions for spiritual civilization, including the building of schools, cultural positions, networks for popularizing science, and propagating and spreading channels. "Managing" refers to strengthening management and setting up necessary management rules and regulations to combine administrative, economic, and legal means. Efforts should be made to correctly handle the relations between training, guiding, building, and managing and combine them properly to give effect to their integrated role.

3. Mobilize and organize the masses to take part in the building of spiritual civilization. Material civilization is created by the masses and so is spiritual civilization. It is necessary to take measures to mobilize the masses to take part in the building of spiritual civilization in various forms, giving play to their initiative, enthusiasm, and creativity for building spiritual civilization.

III Do a Good Job in Conducting Five Educations

1. Education on the party's basic line: It is necessary to firmly adopt the idea that economic construction is our central task, to stimulate the masses' enthusiasm for the four modernizations, and set great store by talented people, science and technology, management, quality, and benefit. We should carry out education on the need to adhere to the four cardinal principles, combat bourgeois liberalization, prevent "peaceful evolution," pursue reform-and-open policies, oppose the practice of sticking to old ways and being sealed off, and give play to the enterprising spirit. It is necessary to integrate the abovementioned education with education on China's actual conditions, stressing education on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is also necessary to combine the abovementioned education with education in basic Marxist theories, especially with propaganda about and education on socialist theory to further deepen the masses' conviction in socialism. We also should make Marxist theory easy to understand, and combine Marxist education with the decade-long reform and opening to the outside world and with the international situation. The teaching plan should be scientifically sound and to the point.

2. Education on ideals and morality: Cadres and the masses should be guided to develop an ardent love for the motherland, collective, and labor; correctly handle the relations between individuals on the one hand and

the state, collective, and society on the other; serve the people; uphold the spirit of devotion; and foster an ideal of working for the socialist cause. It is necessary to oppose the ideological trend of "putting money above everything else" and abusing powers for personal gain; rectify unhealthy tendencies among various trades; and conduct intensive education in social ethics, professional ethics among people of all walks of life, and in morality among students. Basic requirements for social ethics should be set, such as observing laws and discipline; refraining from theft, visiting prostitutes, and gambling; taking good care of public property; upholding public order; respecting the elderly and caring for the younger generation; and so on. The masses should be mobilized extensively and on a wide scale to discuss the basic requirements and work out measures for implementing them. Every trade should hold an all-personnel course in professional ethics. It is expected that during the first three years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, 95 percent of enterprises will run such a course, that an equivalent number of workers and staff members will attend the course and that 90 percent of enterprises will set up norms for professional ethics. Greater achievements should be made in moral education. Moral education in schools in urban areas of 19 cities, in some county seats, and in a great number of townships and towns should attain the advanced level during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. It is necessary to make the education in social ethics, professional ethics, and morality known by one and all so as to raise the social moral level.

3. Education on the need to eliminate the "seven vices" and cultivate a new general mood of society: While waging a struggle against the "seven vices," efforts should be made to expose their perniciousness before the masses, give publicity to the policies and statutes concerning their elimination, and educate the masses to reject and combat the influence of the "seven vices." It is necessary to propagate the following seven phrases—comprised of 28 characters—repeatedly, vividly, and in various forms: be eager to learn and keep forging ahead; maintain fraternal unity; be honest and polite; be industrious and thrifty; keep fit and take part in recreational activities; pay attention to hygiene and beautify the environment; observe discipline and laws, make the masses follow them conscientiously, and fulfill them down to every unit and individual.

4. Education in democracy and legality: Socialist democracy should be given play and enlarged to enhance the masses' consciousness of participating in, discussing, and concerning themselves with political and state affairs, and their sense of social responsibility. It is necessary to improve various democratic supervisory mechanisms, and in accordance with the Second Program for Spreading Legal Knowledge, to spread legal knowledge among the masses to increase their consciousness of observing discipline and laws so that they will be able to go by the law in everything they do and defend the state's, collective, and their own legitimate interests.

5. Education in science and technology: Cadres and the masses should be educated to have faith in science; love it; pay attention to it; and use it to guide daily life and production, to eradicate ignorance, backwardness, feudalistic superstition; and to promote production.

Stress should be placed on education for party members and cadres so that we can fulfill the task of building spiritual civilization through their work and exemplary deeds. It is necessary to strengthen party building and train cadres for party and government departments, enterprises, and institutions. Likewise we should pay attention to education for the younger generation. School teachers should integrate moral education with education in outlooks on morality, life, and the world, so as to cultivate a new generation of people with "four virtues."

We should rely upon these two groups of people, namely, party members and cadres as well as youth, to produce a positive effect on and bring along the whole society.

IV Keep Tabs on Building Positions and Give Play to Their Educational Role

1. Do a good job in running the four levels of party schools: The authorities concerned at the provincial, city, county (district), and township (town) levels should conscientiously run party schools properly. It is necessary to upgrade party schools at the provincial and city levels, improve party schools at the county (district) level, and build more party schools in townships (towns). A special meeting should be held to summarize and exchange experiences in running party schools at the township (town) level and the majority of party schools at the township (town) level are required to make the grade within five years.

2. Do a good job in running schools and properly conduct fundamental education aimed at improving the people's quality: Schools at various levels and of different types should be built into strong positions where students will receive an education to develop morally, intellectually, and physically and become a new generation of people with the "four virtues." All schools, ranging from kindergartens to universities, should conduct systematic education as required and make vigorous efforts to improve students' ideological, moral, and cultural quality. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, cities as well as counties and districts that are fairly developed economically and culturally should make junior middle school education universal, and at the same time, develop senior middle school education and professional education. They also should provide guidance for systematic and planned reform in education.

3. Radio and television programs should be made available all over the province: Radio and television programs from one channel and more should be made available to 90 percent of the population across the province in 1991 and from two to three channels (including central and provincial stations) in 1992. Some 60 percent of households or more are to have a television set

and every household in economically developed areas is to have one during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period.

4. Set up scientific and technological networks: It is necessary to run training classes and sparetime schools, deliver lectures, and send scientific and technological personnel to give relevant courses in rural areas to train the backbone of the scientific and technological contingents for various trades and to spread scientific and technological knowhow. Science centers or science and technology activity centers, especially for youth, should be set up in cities and economically developed counties.

5. Build three-level cultural networks: Based on their financial capacity, county seats should gradually build cultural centers, libraries, stadiums or gymnasiums, and exhibition halls (museums); townships and towns cultural centers (stations); and management [guan li 4619 3810] district districts or villages should build "four-in-one" cultural rooms. The provincial departments concerned should try to complete the key cultural projects defined by the Seventh Five-Year Plan as soon as possible. Vigorous efforts should be made to prosper literature and art and make all recreation activities healthy and lively. Counties, townships, and towns should perfect their cultural management setups.

6. Rural hygiene should be improved to a great extent. The villages should be clean and tidy, pay attention to environmental sanitation, and plant trees in and around them. Townships, towns, and places where management districts are located should play a leading and exemplary role in this respect. The situation in which buildings of all shapes are arranged in a random fashion should be reversed. Hardened or cement roads should be built in the villages, depending on the financial capacity. During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, the quality of most sources of drinking water should come up to standard and 75 percent of night soil and refuse be effectively controlled.

V. A Mass Campaign To Create Civilization Should Be Launched Extensively and in a Down-to-Earth Manner

1. Launch a campaign to build culturally advanced units and encourage citizens to become culturally advanced citizens: It is necessary to assign the tasks of building spiritual civilization to basic level units, every household, and every person. Culturally advanced units include culturally advanced cities, villages, towns, neighborhoods, enterprises, institutions, schools, hospitals, buildings, neighborhood compounds, and families. Different criteria for selecting culturally advanced units should be employed and necessary conditions for initiating a campaign for building spiritual civilization provided. A public appraisal should be made once every year to select culturally advanced units and citizens. The provincial departments concerned should keep a grip on the campaign to create cities and counties (districts) which have a higher ideological and cultural level during

the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. Departments concerned at all levels should consciously try to create a number of units that have a higher ideological and cultural level.

2. Carry on a quality service emulation drive in different trades: Different specific requirements for quality service, including attitude in attending to customers, quality of products, efficiency, and so on, should be worked out in accordance with different characteristics of the areas of production, service, culture, education, sanitation, and party and government departments. The drive should be conducted within the same trade.

3. Set up mass organizations of self-government and self-censorship: The masses should be mobilized to educate and manage themselves. In light of the situation with the "seven vices," villagers can formulate common regulations and set up associations aimed at banning gambling and pornography or arranging for weddings and funerals for fellow-villagers.

4. Continue to carry on the campaign for soldiers and civilians to jointly build spiritual civilization: Such a campaign should be launched in a planned way and under organized leadership where troops are stationed.

5. Carry out mass recreational and sports activities.

All localities are allowed to carry on other forms of mass campaigns for creating spiritual civilization.

VI Constantly Wage the Struggle Against the "Seven Vices" To Eradicate Objectionable Phenomena in Society

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, regular efforts should be made to combat the "seven vices." A province-wide mass campaign against the "seven vices" should be launched once a year under organized leadership; a citywide and countywide one on a small scale every six months; and all units should have a usual check-up on themselves and take measures against the "seven vices" when they crop up.

It is necessary to formulate stringent rules and regulations for management and introduce the responsibility system under which cadres at all work posts are committed to perform their duties as expected. Cadres who acquit themselves well should be commended and those who neglect their duties and are questionable should be dealt with.

While waging the struggle against the "seven vices," an education on the harmfulness of the "seven vices" and on the legal system should be conducted. It is necessary to declare war on the criminals involved in the "seven vices" and educate and transform them with doubled efforts.

VII Create Favorable Public Opinion for Building Spiritual Civilization

In line with the "Program for Building Spiritual Civilization in the Eighth Five-Year Period," all mass media should publicize the need to build spiritual civilization, support what is right and repudiate what is wrong, and put forward typical characters and cases, the spirit of devotion, and culturally advanced customs and habits. It is necessary to do a good job in publishing the existing periodicals and special pages and columns in newspapers and to create and publish a number of fairly good books, as well as audio- and videotapes.

VIII Vigorously Spread Mandarin

Language is a means for social communication and has everything to do with building spiritual civilization. Without language it would be impossible to exchange views and to conduct education and propaganda. There are many dialects in Guangdong, and Mandarin should be spread in an open society and when commodity economy is being developed. It is necessary to make vigorous efforts to popularize Mandarin and make it the current language throughout the province.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, it is necessary that:

1) In all levels and types of schools, teachers should conduct courses in Mandarin.

2) Personnel in service trades should learn to use Mandarin as their service language.

3) Cadres at the county level and above should speak Mandarin at meetings.

4) Mass media, such as radio and television stations, should use and popularize Mandarin, apart from dialects required.

IX Strengthen Leadership Over Building Spiritual Civilization

1. All levels of party committees and governments should attach importance to building spiritual civilization and spend enough energy on this work. It is necessary to introduce the work responsibility system. The work relating to planning, checking up on, assessing, commending, and punishing should be done under unified leadership.

2. Set up and staff coordination organs from the provincial level down to the township (town) level. An authoritative coordination organ should be set up at the county level, and above this will be set up committees for building spiritual civilization in accordance with unified stipulations. Deputy secretaries or standing committee members should head and responsible members of departments concerned join the coordination organs. Supportive offices should be set up and a certain number of full-time personnel appointed. Coordination should be secured to achieve the following: The relevant work is

done under unified leadership, the whole party sets to work, the masses are involved, and all fields support and pay attention to the work.

3. Strengthen the building of contingents of cultural workers and teachers. It is necessary to improve ideological education among teachers and cultural workers to raise their ideological and professional level so that they will really play a leading and backbone role in building spiritual civilization.

4. Necessary funds for building spiritual civilization should be planned and appropriated every year.

The year 1991 commences the Eighth Five-Year Plan. To attain the goals for building spiritual civilization and accomplish various tasks set in the "Main Points of the Program for Building Spiritual Civilization" during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, it is necessary to do the work for 1991 well to boost a good start. To this end efforts should be made to get the following work done well.

1. Call a provincial conference on building spiritual civilization to summarize and exchange experiences, cite advanced units and individuals, and arrange for future work.

2. Call seminars on fostering a new social atmosphere and wiping out the "seven vices." Over the past few years, the "seven vices" of objectionable social phenomena have continued to swell despite repeated orders from the government and repeated campaigns against them. It is necessary to study the root causes, soil, and other factors leading to the "emergence and development" of the "seven vices," hammer out radical and stopgap measures, and discuss ways for creating a new social atmosphere.

3. Call a provincial conference to exchange experience in conducting moral education in schools. It is necessary to summarize the relevant work over the last two years and cite a number of advanced units, through examination and appraisal, and to study measures for carrying on moral education. A society-wide discussion on social ethics should be held.

4. Carry out education on the party by means of activities celebrating its 70th founding anniversary. It is necessary to organize the masses, youth in particular, to take part in a series of activities to help them understand and develop an ardent love for the party. It is also necessary, through propaganda and commemorative activities, to increase party members' sense of organization and of honor, advance the party's prestige among the masses, and educate, guide, and encourage the people across the province to implement the party's basic line in a better way, overcome difficulties, and take up the new challenge with one heart and one mind under the party's leadership.

5. Carry out socialist ideological education in rural areas. According to the 1990 Central Document No 18, socialist ideological education should be conducted

among peasants by stages and in groups over the next two or three years. All localities should first of all carry on educational work in a number of backward villages to solve outstanding problems and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization.

6. Provincial, city, and county authorities should conduct experiments in building spiritual civilization at selected places. The provincial government should select a city, a county seat, and a county for such an experiment. Cities and counties should decide for themselves what experimental spots they should set up and their number. The achievements made by various experimental units will be appraised at the end of the year and the experience gained by experimental spots can be employed to facilitate overall work. If we do a good job in conducting experiments in selected places, they will play an exemplary role and provide ways for us to assign the tasks of building spiritual civilization to grassroots units.

7. Summarize the experience in mobilizing the masses to set up organizations of self-government and self-censorship to wage struggles against repulsive tendencies in society, including the "seven vices." This kind of an organization should be set up in most places throughout the province in a year or two to promote the mass campaign to transform social traditions.

8. Radio and television stations should achieve good results in the following in 1991: 1) Making radio and television programs available in more places. 2) Preparing good programs; television stations should make great efforts to improve their programs, news, and literature and art programs, in particular. The provincial government is planning to appropriate special funds for filming a number of quality television serials. 3) Encouraging the masses to purchase television sets.

9. A number of qualified and popular "four-in-one" cultural rooms (which conduct ideological education and recreational activities, spread scientific and technological knowledge, and disseminate economic information) should be set up in rural areas. It is necessary to create a number of standard sanitation villages or towns and initiate a mass sanitation movement on a wide scale.

Guangdong Province Posts Surplus in 1990

HK110111 1791 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Ser. Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] The provincial finance department announced yesterday that the province's revenue for last year amounted to 12.935 billion yuan, exceeding the corresponding figure set for 1990 by the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress by 11.25 percent and registering an increase of 17.56 percent over the previous year.

It is understood that the province's expenditures last year accounted for 103.4 percent of the budgetary figure, up 5.59 percent over the preceding year.

Last year the province succeeded in making ends meet and managed to have a little surplus.

Shenzhen Progresses in Computer Software Production

OW0901135291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1249 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Shenzhen, January 9 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen, China's first special economic zone, is conducting a feasibility study on the construction of a computer software export base, Vice Mayor Zhu Yuening announced today.

The announcement was made at a seminar on software development that was attended by computer experts from the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and representatives from Hong Kong and Macao.

In Shenzhen, there are 150 enterprises, employing 2000 people, engaged in computer software production. The aggregate output value of these enterprises amounted to one billion yuan in 1989, a fair percentage of these earnings came from products that have been sold on the world market.

The Xinxin Software Corporation in Shekou developed 52 products for export during its first year of trial operations.

The Dashen Data Processing Corporation, a joint venture between Shenzhen and Japan, has earned seven million U.S. dollars through the export of software since it went into operation in 1989.

Hainan Export Values Exceed State Targets

OW0901140591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1313 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Haikou, January 9 (XINHUA)—The value of south China's Hainan Special Economic Zone's exports totaled 430 million U.S. dollars in 1990, exceeding the state's target by 26.5 percent.

The varieties of exported goods from the zone increased to more than 1,000 from the original 100 three years ago. Most of the goods are local products, such as coconut candy, coconut milk and shredded coconut stuffing.

At present, Hainan Province, which was established in 1988, has trade relations with more than 1,000 partners in more than 50 countries and regions worldwide.

Hubei Official on Industrial Development Plan

HK1101152791 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Speech by Xu Fengshan, vice chairman of the provincial planning commission, on Hubei's economic development plan for 1991: "Step Up Efforts To Form Integrated Systems To Push Forward Hubei's Industrial Economy"—recorded]

[Excerpts] By forming integrated systems we mean selecting a number of superior and better-equipped industrial enterprises as so-called dragon heads to promote serial developments. Such integrated systems, when formed, will give an impetus to this province's industrial, economic, and technological development. Hubei's product mix and industrial composition are irrational and the existing sluggish market sheds light upon the problem. The endeavor to form integrated systems is designed to enliven the sluggish market, improve product quality, and raise product grade. Such an effort will make our products more competitive and promote the readjustment of the product mix. At the same time we will be able to raise our technological level. To engage in serial developments under the integrated systems we will have to import advanced technology and equipment. [passage omitted]

After repeated discussions, the provincial party committee and government have initially decided to form 13 integrated systems across the province, including one in Wuhan City. The first integrated system is of automobile spare parts and components; the second of bicycles; the third of manufacture of silk; the fourth of bearing processing; the fifth of civilian garments; the sixth of communications; the seventh of diesel engines and their accessories and farming machinery; the eighth of food processing; the ninth of synthetic [words indistinct]; the 10th of electricity and electronics; the 11th of [words indistinct]; the 12th of domestic electric appliances; and the 13th of optical fibers in Wuhan.

We have incorporated the 13 integrated systems into the Eighth Five-Year Plan. [words indistinct] Our principles are: We will first set about forming easier integrated systems and set them in motion once they are accomplished. According to our initial plan, the 13 integrated systems comprise 191 projects. Of them 132 projects will go into operation in 1991. [passage omitted]

The year 1991 commences the Eighth Five-Year Plan. It is of vital significance for us to do a good job of forming the integrated systems. To make 1991 a good start, first, the leadership and the rank and file should seek unity of thinking and make a united effort. The important things to do are to carry through the plans for each project and raise funds. We should work hard to raise funds necessary for the 13 integrated systems. Second, we should hold departments concerned responsible for each integrated system with other departments playing a supportive role. We should set up a corresponding responsibility system. Third, we should pursue suitable policies. For instance, we should give priority to the supply of raw and semi-finished materials, fuel, energy, funds, and so on needed by the 13 integrated systems. Fourth, all enterprises which serve as dragon heads should make great efforts to set in motion a number of integrated systems as planned.

Wuhan Technology Market Expands Scope

OW0901123591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1143 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Wuhan, January 9 (XINHUA)—The Wuhan Technology Market, which was set up ten years ago, has expanded its range to include four neighboring provinces in an effort to further promote the thriving business of selling technology.

An official from the market told XINHUA that as in many other regions, the local scientific institutes' researchers did not actively work to apply the results of their research to industry since they didn't profit from the application of their research. As a result, researchers had little motivation to strive for fresh and practical achievements.

In response to reforms and the changing economic situation, technology markets began to emerge in major cities in the early 1980s. These markets provide a place for research institutes and individuals to sell results of their scientific and technological projects to the industries or businesses concerned. The scientific institutes can now receive financial resources to carry out new research items by selling their products on the market. Consultation services or contracts for new technical items can also be found in these markets.

The Wuhan Machinery Technique Institute, which used to suffer economic setbacks, has sold the results from about 100 research projects to local factories through the market. In 1984 and 1985, the institute earned more than one million yuan from its sales.

Over the past ten years, the transaction volume of the Wuhan market reached 353.97 million yuan. Many of the technologies sold were innovative and advanced.

The official said there are now more than 1,200 technology markets throughout China. He added that the number of organizations engaged in exploration of new technology exceeds 20,000.

Some of the technical results that have gone through the Wuhan market have since entered the world market, the official noted. For instance, the emulsified safe explosives that were developed by the city have been exported to Sweden.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Achieves Steady Growth in Export Income

OW1001234291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Guiyang, January 10 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Guizhou Province achieved a steady growth in its export income last year. Statistics show that in 1990 it earned a total export income of 152.24 million U.S. dollars, 15.1 percent more than that of the previous year.

Guizhou's export commodities are in the process of transformation from mainly primary products to semi-finished and finished products. Of last year's exports, 82 percent were finished or semi-finished products, 4.5 percent higher than in the previous year.

Machinery and electronic products account for one fifth of the province's total export. Although the products of foreign-funded enterprises still take up only a minor proportion of the exports they enjoyed a rapid growth last year—63.4 percent more than in the previous year.

State-Owned Factory Auctioned in Chongqing

OW0901181591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1453 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Chongqing, January 9 (XINHUA)—An insolvent state-owned leather shoe factory was auctioned here today in Chongqing, a leading industrial city in southwest China—the first time a state-owned enterprise has been auctioned off in the city.

The Chongqing Mingyue Leather Shoe Factory was sold to the Chongqing Pencil Factory for 7.15 million yuan.

The pencil factory, which needed new premises, bought the workshops and auxiliary facilities.

The 500 employees of the shoe factory are being re-assigned to nearly 50 local enterprises, and its 300 retirees will be pensioned off.

Gu Yan, a local official, told XINHUA that the auction was decided after lengthy negotiations with prospective buyers.

The shoe factory was given a bankruptcy warning in 1989 by the municipal government, when it got 12 million yuan in the red. This was the result, Gu said, of its failure to keep abreast of market demand, outdated equipment and incompetent management.

In line with the general principles of the civil code, the enterprise bankruptcy law and other laws and regulations related to the shutting down and merging of enterprises, the municipal government decided to close down and auction the shoe factory, according to Gu.

He described the auction of the state-owned factory as a bold experiment carried out as the country is deepening the reform and moving to readjust the structure of industrial enterprises.

Chongqing is one of the pilot cities for the nationwide economic restructuring.

Mayor Sun Tongchuan said that the handling of money-losing factories should be regarded as a normal economic phenomenon and should be part of standard management procedure.

Since 1986, when a collectively-owned factory in Shenyang City was declared bankrupt, a number of debt-ridden factories and small shops on the Chinese mainland have been declared bankrupt.

Tibet Women's Federation Studies Plenum Document

OW1101035491 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Jan 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The Third Enlarged Meeting of the Fourth Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Women's Federation opened in Lhasa on the afternoon of 9 January. The central tasks on its agenda were studying the communique of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, relaying the guidelines and documents of the Third Session of the Sixth Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation, adopting the second work report of the Fourth Committee of the autonomous regional Women's Federation, and filling the vacancies for Standing Committee members and members of the autonomous regional women's federation committee.

On the afternoon of 9 January, the chairman, members, and delegates at the meeting studied the communique of the Seventh Plenary Session, and listened to a report by (Lajun Ranbayangjing), leader of the autonomous regional women's federation, on the guidelines and documents of the Third Session of the Sixth Executive Committee of All-China Women's Federation.

Tibet's Xikang Tubdain Nyima Dies 8 Jan

OW1101053791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0251 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] Lhasa, 10 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrade Xikang Tubdain Nyima, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, died of illness in Lhasa on 8 January 1991 at the age of 71.

When Comrade Xikang Tubdain Nyima was seriously ill, leading comrades called on him, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress; and Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the regional people's government. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Raidi, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, called him by telephone from Beijing to extend their best regards.

North Region

Minorities in Beijing Enjoy Rapid Progress

OW1101101091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Beijing's ethnic minority groups have prospered in a variety of fields during the past five years.

Beijing has 55 ethnic groups consisting of 414,000 people and accounting for 3.8 percent of the city's total population. Among them, the populations of Hui and Manchu nationalities are ranked the first and second in size.

The fourth national census, which was conducted last year, revealed that the population of ethnic minority groups in Beijing increased by 28.3 percent since 1982, the year the third national census was held.

One of the reasons behind the population increase of ethnic minorities is that many intellectuals have been transferred to Beijing from China's border areas in the past several years, so that they can participate in the capital's economic and cultural undertakings, according to an official from the Beijing Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Sha Zhiyuan, the director of the commission, said that at present, Beijing government organs at various levels have more than 32,000 officials with ethnic minority backgrounds. He added that there are 63 deputies with such backgrounds in the ninth municipal people's congress, comprising 7 percent of the total.

Sha said that ethnic minority education has flourished in Beijing. The number of primary schools for minorities in Beijing increased from 16 to 38, whereas high schools for minorities increased from two to eight in the past five years, he noted.

The colleges and universities in Beijing have established preferential terms to increase the enrollment of minority students. They enrolled 1,011 ethnic minority students in 1990, double the number from 1985. In addition, 12 universities in Beijing, including Beijing University and Qinghua University, have set up special classes to train professional personnel who will work in ethnic minority areas.

In Beijing's five suburban townships of ethnic minorities, per capita income grew 86 percent during the past five years, according to statistics.

Up to now, Beijing has over 1,700 state, collective or individually-owned restaurants, catering to various ethnic tastes, and has established four special factories to make products which are generally purchased by ethnic minorities. Moreover, over 2,000 Uygur and 1,000 Korean peddlers offer their services in Beijing.

In regard to the ethnic minorities' religious activities, Sha said that the municipal government has opened Yong He Gong (the temple of harmony and peace), the

Lamasery and 61 mosques. It also runs an Islamic theology institute and Lama training classes, he said.

Thousands of Beijing Teachers Get New Housing

OW1101093391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0814 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)—Over ten thousand of Beijing's elementary and high school teachers have recently moved into the 650,000 square meters of housing space built for them over the past five years.

Zhao Zhihong, an elementary school teacher, told XINHUA that he and his wife have worked in schools for more than 30 years. He said that his family of five used to live in a 20 sq meter room before moving into his new apartment.

Beijing now has more than 140,000 teachers, 19 times the figure from 1949, the year New China was founded. Statistics show that before 1976, only a small number of them could be assigned houses by the city's housing department for dearth of money.

According to an official of the city's education bureau, more new apartment houses consisting of several dozens of thousands meters of living space are scheduled to be built in the next two years.

"Though some teachers are still having housing problems, they have seen hope for improvement," Zhao added.

1990 Inner Mongolia Industrial Production

SK1101091891 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Summary] Inner Mongolia's industrial production began to pick up in 1990. Statistics showed that in 1990 the output value of industrial enterprises at and above the township level across the region totalled 27.291 billion yuan. If calculated in terms of comparable prices, the increase was 33.33 percent over the previous year. Of this, the output value of heavy industry totalled 17.384 billion yuan, an increase of 5.81 percent, and that of light industry, 9.907 billion yuan, an increase of 0.2 percent. In the first three quarters of 1990, industrial development was unstable because of the shortage of funds and market sluggishness. This situation began to improve in November. In December, the whole region's industrial output value reached 3.117 billion yuan, an increase of 8.59 percent over the same period of 1989, or an increase of 21.49 percent over November. The output of coal, petroleum, electricity, pig iron, and steel increased from 6 to 25 percent.

Aohan Banner Meets Gold Production Targets

SK1101070291 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 2 December 90 p 1

[By reporter Baobayinemuhe (7637 1572 7299 7345 4207 0735): "Aohan Banner Ranks First in Gold Production in The Whole Region"]

[Text] Aohan Banner adopted measures to improve and consolidate gold mines, strengthen management, and accelerate technological progress to promote gold production. In 1988, this banner realized the annual gold production target of 20,000 liang for the first time. Last year, it produced 22,000 liang of gold, and during the first 10 months of this year, it produced 19,845.6 liang of gold, ranking first in the whole Inner Mongolia Region in gold output.

Tianjin Registers Increase in Foreign Investment

SK1101061991 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Summary] According to the statistics of the municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, the municipality approved establishment of 120 foreign-funded enterprises in 1990, and the amount of contracted investment totaled \$250 million, of which \$160 million, or 64.5 percent, was foreign investment. Compared with 1989, the number of such enterprises increased by 32, the amount of contracted investment by \$102.88 million, or 68.2 percent, and the amount of foreign investment by \$75.13 million, or 63.6 percent.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's 7th Plan Road Construction Reported

SK1101040691 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Summary] During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, our province invested 3.93 billion yuan in highway construction and completed 12 key highway construction projects. Of them, the second-grade Harbin section of the Harbin-Beijing Highway opened up the passage from our province to Beijing, the completion of the Harbin-Acheng highway put an end to the province's lack of high-grade highways, and the opening of Harbin's airport highway and the highway between Mudanjiang and Jingpohu provided convenient conditions for foreign businessmen to come to our province to hold business talks and to tour. During this period, the province's highways increased by more than 1,500 km, and 230 highway bridges were built. Also during this period, the province built more than 3,000 km of local roads, and repaired more than 500 bridges. The province's total number of public transportation vehicles came to 180,000.

Liaoning 1990 Cotton Purchases Exceed Target

SK1101091691 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 27 Nov 90 p 2

[By Zhang Lin (1728 2651): "Our Province's Cotton Purchase Exceeds The Target of 10 Million Kg"]

[Text] This year, our province reaped a bumper harvest of cotton. As of 15 November, the whole province has purchased 10,357,600 kg of cotton, an increase of 5,834,900 kg over the same period last year, which was 2.3 times that of the total volume of cotton purchase of the same period last year, the highest record since 1986.

Northwest Region

Gansu Calls Forum of Major Enterprises

HK1101145191 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday the provincial government called a forum of leaders of major enterprises to discuss the provincial party committee's draft suggestions on how to formulate this province's 10-year plan and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic development and social progress and to study ways for invigorating state-owned enterprises, large and medium-sized enterprises in particular.

The forum was presided over by Governor Jia Zhijie. Gu Jinchi, provincial party committee secretary, and Vice Governors Zhang Wule and Li Ping were present. [passage omitted]

The participants conscientiously discussed the provincial party committee's draft proposal for formulating this province's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development. They held that the proposal covers a fairly wide range of matters, puts forward specific measures, and defines goals and principles in line with Gansu's actual conditions. They also advanced opinions on the proposal in accordance with actual conditions in their own trades or enterprises.

(Huang Shude), chairman of the provincial petroleum and industry department, and (Guo Jilian), manager of the (Nanhua) Company said: The petrochemical industry is one of the province's four leading industries. The situation in western Gansu where oil resources are located is excellent. Judging from the prospective of natural resources, Gansu is in a favorable position to develop the petrochemical industry. We should seize the opportunity to make a far-sighted plan and secure a timely convergence to realize a major development of this province's petrochemical industry. This is a task of top priority.

(Li Wencheng), chief of the Lanzhou Oil Refinery, expressed his views on how to further invigorate major and medium-sized enterprises. He said: Over the last few

years the state created conditions for revitalizing enterprises by enlarging the decision-making power of enterprises. For enterprises, they should make use of existing conditions and tap their own potential. For the present they should focus on technical transformation and substitute new technology and equipment for old technology and equipment. It is necessary to give play to scientific and technological capability of large and medium-sized enterprises to develop new techniques. At the same time enterprises should improve their internal management and increase their benefits by improving management.

Yin Kesheng Addresses Meeting on Handicapped

HK1001063591 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT

[Excerpts] Qinghai held the first provincial commendation meeting to cite those who have made contributions to providing services for handicapped people.

On the morning of 1 January, representatives of those who have made contributions to providing services to handicapped people gathered in the Qingnian Guest House to attend the first provincial meeting to cite advanced units supporting and helping the handicapped, friends of the handicapped, and advanced handicapped individuals.

A decision was made by the leading group of the provincial Services for the Handicapped Association to cite advanced units in supporting and helping the handicapped, friends of the handicapped, and advanced handicapped individuals. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech entitled: Let All of Society Be Concerned With Services for the Handicapped.

He said: The province's first meeting to cite advanced units in supporting and helping the handicapped, friends of the handicapped, and advanced handicapped individuals opens triumphantly today. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, I extend heartfelt greetings to the advanced units and individuals who are being commended and also extend sincere solicitude to the handicapped and their directly related family members, and to departments, organizations, and working personnel that serve the handicapped.

Services for the handicapped constitute a component part of our socialist cause. Providing services to the handicapped has a far-reaching significance and is also a difficult job. Therefore, the units and individuals who have made contributions in this respect should be respected throughout society. Handicapped people are a special group in our society. With material and spiritual progress, the problems regarding the handicapped have received greater and greater attention, indicating that our society has made progress and become higher in the scale of civilization. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, our services for disabled people have developed fairly rapidly. Reform and opening to the outside world have brought new hope to disabled people. There are 175,000 handicapped people in our province, accounting for 4.25 percent of this

province's total population. [words indistinct] Party committees and governments at all levels have paid great attention to services for handicapped people. They have done a great amount of work for them and achieved marked results. Providing services for disabled people is a job for all walks of life in society. All levels of party committees and government should strengthen their leadership over the relevant work. They should pool the resources of various sectors and make unified plans to create favorable conditions for disabled people to participate in our social life. They should try to win praises from disabled people and win the support of all society by achieving fruitful results in their services for handicapped people. I hope this province's services for handicapped people will develop vigorously. Thank you all!

Qinghai Controls Population Growth in 7th Plan

*HK0901143591 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] With great importance attached to controlling population growth and great efforts by all of society, this province basically attained the goal of keeping the total population within 4.5 million by the end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

According to statistics prepared by the department concerned, the births of a total of 500,000 babies have been prevented across the province over the last 19 years.

As early as the 1960's this province began conducting planned parenthood propaganda. In the 1970's the propaganda made its way from urban areas to rural and pastoral areas. Since the provincial government put the family planning regulations into effect, the province has entered a new phase and the people across the province have had a law to go by in this respect. Practice over the last four years shows that the regulations conform to the local actual conditions and the people's feelings, and have enjoyed support from cadres and people of all nationalities. The regulations have succeeded in effectively controlling population growth and in promoting social stability and national unity.

Over the last few years, many basic-level cadres and personnel in charge of family planning and public health have gone down to rural and pastoral areas to publicize family planning principles and policies, and to spread knowledge about birth control. They have helped 300,000 couples to take contraceptive measures, with the birth control rate hitting 78.19 percent. So far, some 70,000 couples have collected one-child certificates across the province. [passage omitted]

Evacuation of Dependents From Mideast Begins

OW1101042091 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT
11 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 11 (CNA)—The Republic of China has begun evacuating the dependents of its personnel stationed in Middle East countries because of fear of a Gulf war, an Economic Affairs Ministry official said Thursday.

According to the official, all the dependents of Economic Affairs Ministry personnel in the increasingly tense region have returned to Taipei, and those of China External Trade Development Council personnel will soon be on their way home.

Although the Republic of China does not maintain diplomatic relations with any Middle East country, Taipei has representative or trade offices in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates.

All of the offices have made contingency plans to cope with a Gulf war which might erupt after the Jan. 15 deadline set by the United Nations for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or to face military action, the official said.

Republic of China personnel in the region are waiting for government instructions on whether to leave or to stay, he added.

6 Month's Oil Reserves in Event of War

OW1101053491 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT
11 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 11 (CNA)—The government may take extraordinary measures to help the business community through any difficulties likely to arise from conflicts in the Middle East, a ranking official said Thursday.

Yang Shih-chien, director of the Industrial Development Bureau, said that if war breaks out in the Gulf, oil prices could surge and production costs soar, thus blunting the domestic industry's competitive edge.

The bureau estimated that international oil prices could rise from the current US\$26 to US\$30 per barrel in the event of war.

High oil prices will increase the production costs for almost all industries, thus worsening the economic slump, Yang noted.

The state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) has prepared a 141-day reserve of oil, enough for any contingency.

The amount was based on current daily consumption. If rationing were implemented, the oil reserves could be stretched to meet the country's needs for up to half a year, a CPC official said.

Li Calls French Minister's Visit 'Milestone'

OW0901210191 Taipei CNA in English 1509 GMT
9 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, January 9 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui told French Industry Minister Fauroux Wednesday that his visit to the Republic of China [ROC] was a milestone in bilateral ties.

Fauroux is the highest-ranking French official to visit the Republic of China since Paris shifted diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking in 1964.

Li told Fauroux that the ROC welcomes France to play a role in its 1991-96 national development plan. Major parts of the plan includes a new nuclear power plant, mass rapid transit systems, a [word indistinct]-train system, and sophisticated environmental protection equipment.

High-tech products and know-how will be needed to implement the plan, Li noted, and since France excels in such fields, the West European country will be high on the ROC's list of potential technology sources.

Fauroux said his delegation, which arrived in Taipei last Saturday, carried the best regards and friendship of the French Government and people.

Since its arrival, the 28-member French delegation, consisting of government officials and 12 industrialists, has attended Monday's ROC-France economic investing and met with ROC officials.

The French minister, expressing his admiration for the ROC's economic achievements, said that its economic strength must be reckoned with in the international community.

Li said he believes that after the completion of the six-year national development plan the Republic of China will be able to play an even greater role in the international community.

To be more specific, the ROC might become a transportation and banking hub in the Asian region six years from now, Li pointed out.

In response to Li's [words indistinct] Fauroux said France is eager to provide the ROC with the high-tech it badly needs for future development. Fauroux said he is looking forward to close cooperation between the industries of the two countries.

Earlier Wednesday, Premier Hao Po-tsun met with Fauroux for talks on closer cooperation and more frequent contacts between Taipei and Paris.

Military Sales Plan Offered

OW1001013791 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] It has been learned that the French Government has offered our government a 20-year military sales cooperation plan. The plan will involve cooperation in military sales,

including the procurement of general, sensitive, and highly sensitive weapons. So France has indicated its intention to cooperate with us in military sales, even after it canceled its plan to sell us the (?La Salle)-class patrol escorts.

Officials could not affirm how the standards for the three types of weapons would be set. However, one official pointed out that it is still possible for us to continue the procurement plan for the (?La Salle)-class patrol escorts.

Industrial Cooperation Launched

OW1101082991 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang said yesterday [9 Jan] that the Republic of China [ROC] and France have decided to jointly form the Industrial and Technological Cooperation Group with Yang Shih-chien, director general of the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as the organizer.

The French delegation, led by Industry Minister Fauroux, visited the Ministry of Economic Affairs yesterday afternoon and held high level talks with Hsiao Wan-chang. Hsiao Wan-chang said after the talks that the ROC and France have decided to jointly form the Industrial and Technological Cooperation Group with a view to increasing economic exchanges between the two sides and promoting technological transformation, which the ROC is now actively carrying out.

Hsiao Wan-chang said that the ROC is making preparations to invite entrepreneurs to visit France in the coming two or three months, where they can hold Industrial and Technological Cooperation Group meetings, thus officially launching the cooperative relations. He hoped that, through such meetings, entrepreneurs in the country soon will be able to identify the scope of cooperation between the two sides.

Moscow City Councilors Meet Taipei Counterparts

OW1101042591 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT
11 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 11 (CNA)—Visiting Moscow City councilors Thursday told Taipei City officials what struck them most was the smiling faces they saw everywhere around the city.

People here seem to enjoy life; they are friendly and ready for smile, said the Moscow visitors.

The nine Moscow City councilors arrived here last Friday. During a meeting with Taipei City officials, they posed questions about Taipei City's development, and expressed deep interest in the city's land utilization and housing problems.

The Moscow City councilors will visit southern Taiwan Friday and depart Jan. 15.

Poland, CSFR Willing To Develop Official Ties

OW1101022591 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 91

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Chien Fu openly confirmed yesterday [9 January] that Poland and Czechoslovakia are willing to develop official ties with the Republic of China [ROC], signalling that the ROC is expected to set up diplomatic bases in the two countries in the near future.

Meanwhile, it has been learned from indirect sources that Luo Long, ROC representative to Austria, rushed to Czechoslovakia a few days ago for final discussions with the Czechoslovak Government on the question of setting up an office there. It also has been learned that the ROC Representative Office in France will be elevated in the near future by substituting the Taipei General Delegation for the present France-China Association for Promotion of Economy and Tourism, so that bilateral matters can be taken up openly with the French Government in a more clearly defined capacity and status. The question of correcting and elevating the ROC Representative Office in France has been discussed with the French Government since the time Chi Cheng-ting was the then representative to France. The matter was followed up with the French side by Chiu Jung-nan, the present representative to France, after he assumed his post late last year.

Foreign Trade Board Notes East Europe Trade

OW0901204391 Taipei CNA in English 1531 GMT
9 Jan 91

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 9 (CNA)—Republic of China [ROC] trade with Eastern Europe in 1990 totaled 516 million U.S. dollars, 42 percent higher than in 1989, according to Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT].

BOFT said on Wednesday that ROC exports to Eastern Europe last year increased by 81 percent to reach 209 million U.S. dollars, while imports totaled 306 million U.S. dollars, up by 23-percent, for a deficit of 91 million U.S. dollars.

Among East European countries trading with the ROC in 1990, the Soviet Union topped the list buying 5. million [figure as received] U.S. dollars' worth of ROC products, followed by Hungary with 47 million U.S. dollars in purchases and Yugoslavia with 36 million U.S. dollars.

Polish products took the lion's share of ROC imports from Eastern Europe last year at 139 million U.S. dollars, followed by the Soviet Union totaling 60 million U.S. dollars.

In two-way trade with the ROC, Poland placed first with a volume of 171 million U.S. dollars and the Soviet Union second with 119 million U.S. dollars.

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